NEWPORT MERCURY.

Publiſhed for ANN BARBER, oppoſite the BRICK-MARKET.

2 Dolls per Ann.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1809. [No. 2445.

BONAPARTE's CAMPAIGNS.

JUST from the preſs at Boſton, and this day received and for ſale at

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MAJOR CAMPBELL's TRIAL.

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Newport, Feb. 3, 1809.

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And poſſeſſion given on the 25th of March.

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JOHN MEIN,
GOLD S. SILLIMAN, } *Com'rs.*

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NOTICE is hereby given That MARY WANTON of Newport, ſole Executrix of the laſt Will and Teſtament of *Stephen Arnault Wanton*, late of ſaid Newport, mariner, deceaſed, hath taken upon herſelf that truſt and given bonds as the law directs. All perſons having demands upon the eſtate of ſaid deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit them, as well as all perſons indebted to make payment to the Subſcriber, who is legally authorized by letter of Attorney from ſaid Executrix, to conduct the Adminiſtration upon ſaid eſtate

THOMAS DENNIS.

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JOHN EARL jun.
STEPHEN CATOONE.

Newport, Auguſt 6, 1808.

THE MOST WORSHIPFUL

Moſes Seixas,

GRAND MASTER,

A QUARTERLY Communication of the GRAND LODGE of the State of Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations, will be holden at Maſon's Hall in Providence, on Monday, the 27th inſtant, at 5 o'clock P. M. of which the Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge, Proxies of Lodges, and all others concerned, are requeſted to take notice, and give their punctual attendance accordingly.

By Order,

OTIS AMMIDON, *Grand Secretary.*

Providence, Feb. 8, *A. L.* 5809.

Rhode-Iſland Diſtrict, ſs.

BY Virtue of a Warrant from the Hon. DAVID LEONARD BARNES Judge of the Diſtrict Court for the Rhode-Iſland Diſtrict:—Notice is hereby given to all perſons concerned, that a Libel is filed in ſaid Court by WILLIAM ELLERY, Eſq. Collector for the Diſtrict of Newport, in ſaid Rhode-Iſland Diſtrict, againſt a certain Sloop called the Betſy, of Pawtuxet, her tackle, apparel and furniture.—Alſo againſt her Cargo, conſiſting of Six Hogſheads of Tobacco, ſix kegs of negro-head Tobacco, forty-five barrels of Prime Pork, one ullage barrel of prime Pork, five barrels of meſs Pork, twenty-ſix barrels of Flour, eight ullage barrels of Flour, one caſk of Hams, three barrels of Bread, one ullage barrel of Bread, two boxes and one half box of Tallow Candles, one ſtone pot of Tea, one box of Bottles, and one ſmall keg of Sugar, Said Sloop, with ſaid Cargo on board, having departed from the Port of Providence, within ſaid Rhode-Iſland Diſtrict, without any Clearance or Permit previouſly obtained from any Officer of the Cuſtoms, contrary to the Act of Congreſs laying an Embargo, and the ſeveral Acts ſupplementary thereto—And that a Trial will be had upon ſaid Libel, at a ſpecial Diſtrict Court, to be holden at Providence, on the twenty-ſeventh day of February inſtant, at X o'clock A. M.

A L S O,

THAT one other Libel is filed in ſaid Court by WILLIAM ELLERY, Eſq. Collector of the Port and Diſtrict of Newport, within ſaid Rhode-Iſland Diſtrict, againſt a certain Schooner, called the Neptune of North-Kingſtown, her tackle, apparel and furniture.—Alſo againſt her Cargo, conſiſting of Nine Boxes and one Barrel of Havanna Sugar, one Barrel and one bag of Coffee, ſix ſtraw Hats, and Two Thouſand Seven Hundred Buſhels of Turks-Iſland Salt, ſaid Schooner having proceeded from the Diſtrict of Newport, to ſome foreign Port or place, contrary to the proviſions of an Act of the Congreſs of the United States, laying an Embargo, and the ſeveral Acts ſupplementary thereto—And that a Trial will be had on ſaid Libel, at a ſpecial Diſtrict Court to be holden at Providence, on the twenty-ſeventh day of February inſt. at X o'clock in the forenoon of ſaid Day.

WILLIAM PECK, *Marſhal.*

February 9, 1809.

Nathaniel Dearborn's CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

HAS lately been repleniſhed with many valuable and intereſting Works; the additions to this Library ſince the printing of the Catalogue, is about 800 volumes, of which a Catalogue will be ſhortly iſſued for the Patrons

Mr. D. has for ſale at the preſent Subſcription price, 1 ſett of Dr. Rees' Cyclopedia, as far as it is publiſhed.—Alſo, a few ſetts Rollin's Ancient Hiſtory, and Blackſtone's Commentaries, both new editions.

A few ſetts of indelible writing Ink for Linen, which is far ſuperior to any other method of marking Linen, for economy, durability, and efficacy.—1 Dollar a ſett.

Mr. D. has propoſals opened for printing an elegant miniature edition of the following Poetical Works.—Cowper's Poems, Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, Young's Night Thoughts, Thompſon's Seaſons, Akenſide's Pleaſures of Imagination, Beattie's Minſtrel, Falconer's Shipwreck, Giſborne's Poems, Pleaſures of Hope, Pleaſures of Memory, Johnſon's Poems, Armſtrong's Art of Preſerving Health, Langhorne's Poems, Gray's Poems, Blair's Grave, Cotton's Viſion's, Gay's Fables, Collin's Poems, Lyttleton's Poems, Selections from Burns, Selected American Poems; to be compriſed in 14 pocket volumes, each volume to contain 250 pages, printed on a fine vellum paper, and iſſued to Subſcribers monthly; at 75 cents a volume.—Specimen of the type, ſize and page, may be ſeen as above.—Alſo, Propoſals are yet kept open for Duflef's French and Engliſh Dictionary, 2 vols. at 5 Dollars.

THE BINDING

Of OLD BOOKS is continued to be done, faithfully, neatly, punctually and reaſonably.

Newport, Feb. 10, 1809.

NOTICE is hereby given That the Subſcriber, Executrix to the laſt Will and Teſtament of Col. WILLIAM TEW, late of Newport, deceaſed, has taken upon herſelf that truſt, and given bonds as the law directs:—And all perſons having demands upon the eſtate of ſaid WILLIAM TEW, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame, and all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are called upon to make payment to

SARAH TEW, *Executrix.*

Newport, Nov. 25, 1808.

From the NEW-YORK EVENING POST.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SEVERAL STATES.

THE following paper, the reſult of much inveſtigation and anxious deliberation, is ſubmitted to the people, in the hope that it may tend to ſettle public opinion on an intereſting queſtion now in agitation—namely, *how far reſiſtance to the general government may be juſtified as* LAWFUL?

In looking back upon the diſcuſſions which took place at the period when the confederation of the United States was under conſideration, I am always gratified by the diſplay of learning and reſearch, ſo creditable to our country, which that extraordinary occaſion called forth. Not only the nature and neceſſity of government were ably diſcuſſed and explained, but examples derived from ancient as well as modern times were examined and compared; their reſpective excellencies and defects pointed out; and arguments and authorities of great weight were made uſe of to ſatisfy the people, and obtain their approbation of the conſtitution recommended by the general convention. In this review of ancient and modern governments, thoſe models which moſt reſembled the plan eventually adopted, naturally claimed the moſt minute and particular examination and an intimate acquaintance, therefore, was formed with the principles and practice of the Grecian Confederacies, as well as with thoſe of the Dutch, the Swiſs and the German Leagues. It cannot, however, but create ſome ſurpriſe that a model which more nearly reſembled our own plan than any one of thoſe which appear to have been exhibited at this momentous period, ſhould have been paſſed by with with very ſlight or no attention. The prejudices that exiſted againſt England, and which had ſpread throughout the country, muſt have been the cauſe of this omiſſion; ſince, but for this reaſon, it is not eaſy to explain why the ſcheme of goverment that had connected us with England, was not, as it appears, cited by any one to illuſtrate and recommend that which was then ſubmitted to the conſideration of the people.

I am aware that the combination of principles and power, which is conſpicuous in the conſtitution of the United States, is generally aſcribed to the wiſdom and invention of our ſages and ſtateſmen. Few opinions however are leſs correct. But ſo far from detracting by this remark, from the high reputation of theſe diſtinguiſhed men, I aſcribe to them all that rare and ineſtimable prudence, which, in every ſcience, and in that of government above all others, rejects mere theory however plauſible, and appeals to experience, as its ſafe and only certain guide.

The fact however is unqueſtionable, that ſo far from its being true, that the idea of a federal government originated in the United States, and was unknown before the revolution, that it had exiſted from the firſt ſettlement of the country; *It was the government which we had always lived under, and beneath which our uſages, and cuſtoms and laws had been eſtabliſhed.*

England and her colonies were, at no time, a conſolidated government; but from the earlieſt ſettlement of the colonies, the powers of government were divided between them and the parent country. And thus the Conſtitution of England, together with the charters and commiſſions to the colonies, compoſed the FEDERAL CONSTITUTION of the empire. Such general powers as concerned the whole were reſerved and exerciſed by England; while thoſe of a local or limited nature were aſſigned to the colonies, and exerciſed by them. In ſuch a diſtribution of power, which, from its very nature, excludes a common umpire, each member of the confederacy was conſtituted the guardian and protector of the power committed to its keeping, and all, by an implied and mutual guarantee, became bound that each ſhould abſtain from invading the rights of the others.

By the tenor of her confederation, the parent country, among other rights, poſſeſſed the power to declare war; to conclude peace; to make treaties; to raiſe armies, to build navies; to regulate trade with foreign nations, and between the confederates; to coin money; and to eſtabliſh Poſt-Offices; while the Colonies poſſeſſed thoſe other various and ſalutary powers which were exerciſed by their legiſlative, executive, and judiciary departments. By turning to the Conſtitution of the United States, and reading the powers veſted in Congreſs, no one will require to be informed that *this body holds the ſame place in the exiſting confederation, which was held by the Engliſh Parliament in the ancient one.* And in like manner the peruſal of the State Conſtitutions will ſhew that they are but *ſubſtitutes, in our new ſyſtem, for the charters and royal commiſſions, in our old one.**

If then it be true, as I believe and have endeavoured to ſhew it to be, that the connexion between the ſeveral States and the United States is, in all material points, the ſame as that which formerly exiſted between the colonies and England, a great and moſt important queſtion may be conſidered as ſettled. The precedents to be found in the hiſtory of the ancient diſputes between us and England, may be regarded as authority in ſimilar diſputes, between the ſeveral States and the United States. And whatever it was fit and proper for the Colonies to declare then, and competent for them to do, for the protection of their rights, againſt unwarrantable encroachments of the general government, the States may do now in defence of theirs, againſt the ſame abuſe of power.

Should Congreſs, diſregarding the juſt limitations of the conſtitution, upon any occaſion tranſcend their powers, and thereby violate the rights reſerved to the States, or to the people of the States, *ſuch acts would be of no binding force, and might therefore be lawfully diſobeyed.*—DISOBEDIENCE IN SUCH CASE WOULD BECOME A DUTY. It was the attempt to enforce by the ſword, a law of this unjuſtifiable nature, which brought forth the reſiſtance of the Colonies, to the power of the parent country.

The progreſs and iſſue of that ever memorable controverſy, are too generally known to require to be told over here; but the exhibition of ſome of the arguments, which were then employed by the great men of the time, in vindication of the Colonies, may ſerve both as admonitions and *guides* in the preſent important criſis.

In a debate in the Houſe of Lords, on the act of Parliament claiming the right to tax the Colonies, the great conſtitutional lawyer, LORD CAMDEN, roſe and thus ſupported Lord Chatham, who had delivered a ſimilar opinion.

"My Lords, you have no right to tax America. The natural rights of man, and the immutable laws of nature, are all with that people.—You have ſtaked every thing on this ſingle poſition, that *acts of Parliament* MUST *be obeyed.*

"But this general, unconditional, unlimited aſſertion, I am far from thinking applicable to every poſſible caſe, that may ariſe in the turn of times. For my part I imagine, that a power, reſulting from a truſt arbitrarily exerciſed, may be *lawfully reſiſted*; whether the power is lodged in a collective body, or ſingle perſon; in the few, or the many.—However modified makes no difference. Whenever the truſt is wreſted to the injury of the people, whenever oppreſſion begins, *all is unlawful and unjuſt*, and RESISTANCE of courſe, become LAWFUL AND RIGHT.

"My lords, ſome noble lords talk very much of *reſiſtance to acts of Parliament.* Kings, lords and commons are fine ſounding names. But my Lords, acts of Parliament have been reſiſted in all ages. Kings, lords and commons may become tyrants as well as others. *Tyranny in one or more is the ſame.* It is as lawful to reſiſt the tyranny of MANY as one. Somebody once aſked the great Mr. *Selden* in what law book, in what record or archieves of the ſtate you might find the law for reſiſting tyranny? "I dont know (ſaid Mr. Selden) whether it is worth your while to look deeply into the books upon this matter; but I'll tell you what is moſt certain *that it has always been the cuſtom of England*—and THE CUSTOM OF ENGLAND IS THE LAW OF THE LAND."

The various circumſtances, incidents and events, that may juſtify reſiſtance to tyranny, cannot be defined; the people will judge of their own welfare and ſafety, and decide accordingly. Examples of reſiſtance, in certain caſes, have been conſidered as precedents and authorities, whenever like caſes have afterwards occurred. Thus ſays Blackſtone, in a caſe ſimilar to that of the Revolution in England, the law is to be conſidered as ſettled, and reſiſtance is lawful. And Lord Camden, "in caſes diſſimilar to that, but in equal degree tyrannical and oppreſſive, reſiſtance may alſo be lawful; and the people in all ages and countries, have at all times known theſe things; and they have acted, and will forever act, accordingly."

This doctrine has always been conſidered as eſſential to the preſervation of liberty, againſt the invaſions of tyranny. It muſt not, however, be concealed that ſo obſcure are the boundaries between the power of government and the rights of the people, that caſes may happen, in which both may be deceived: in ſuch doubtful inſtances, neither ſhould be poſitive. Conſidering the nature and value of the reſerved rights of the people, government ſhould at all times be cautious in the exerciſe of its powers: and when it approaches their confines, ſhould heſitate at every ſtep. If the people become ſeriouſly alarmed, government ſhould pauſe

* Connecticut, the moſt practically republican ſtate in the union, has not even ſuppoſed it neceſſary to exchange her Charter for a Conſtitution; contenting herſelf with the form of government laid down in the charter.

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JOHN EARL jun.
STEPHEN CAHOONE.

Newport, Augus: 6, 1808.

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By Order,

OTIS AMMIDON, *Grand Secretary.*

Providence, Feb. 8, *A. L.* 5809.

Rhode-Iſland Diſtrict, ſſ.

BY Virtue of a Warrant from the Hon. DAVID LEONARD BARNES Judge of the Diſtrict Court for the Rhode-Iſland Diſtrict:—Notice is hereby given to all perſons concerned, that a Libel is filed in ſaid Court by WILLIAM ELLERY, Eſq. Collector for the Diſtrict of Newport, in ſaid Rhode-Iſland Diſtrict, againſt a certain Sloop called the Betſy, of Pawtuxet, her tackle, apparel and furniture.—Alſo againſt her Cargo, conſiſting of Six Hogſheads of Tobacco, ſix kegs of negro-head Tobacco, forty-five barrels of Prime Pork, one ullage barrel of prime Pork, five barrels of meſs Pork, twenty-ſix barrels of Flour, eight ullage barrels of Flour, one caſk of Hams, three barrels of Bread, one ullage barrel of Bread, two boxes and one half box of Tallow Candles, one ſtone pot of Tea, one box of Bottles, and one ſmall keg of Sugar, Said Sloop, with ſaid Cargo on board, having departed from the Port of Providence, within ſaid Rhode-Iſland Diſtrict, without any Clearance or Permit previouſly obtained from any Officer of the Cuſtoms, contrary to the Act of Congreſs laying an Embargo, and the ſeveral Acts ſupplementary thereto—And that a Trial will be had upon ſaid Libel, at a ſpecial Diſtrict Court, to be holden at Providence, on the twenty-ſeventh day of February inſtant, at X o'clock A. M.

A L S O,

THAT one other Libel is filed in ſaid Court by WILLIAM ELLERY, Eſq. Collector of the Port and Diſtrict of Newport, within ſaid Rhode-Iſland Diſtrict, againſt a certain Schooner, called the Neptune of North-Kingſtown, her tackle, apparel and furniture.—Alſo againſt her Cargo, conſiſting of Nine Boxes and one Barrel of Havanna Sugar, one Barrel and one bag of Coffee, ſix ſtraw Hats, and Two Thouſand Seven Hundred Buſhels of Turks-Iſland Salt, ſaid Schooner having proceeded from the Diſtrict of Newport, to ſome foreign Port or place, contrary to the proviſions of an Act of the Congreſs of the United States, laying an Embargo, and the ſeveral Acts ſupplementary thereto—And that a Trial will be had on ſaid Libel, at a ſpecial Diſtrict Court to be holden at Providence, on the twenty-ſeventh day of February inſt. at X o'clock in the forenoon of ſaid Day.

WILLIAM PECK, *Marſhal.*

February 9, 1809.

Nathaniel Dearborn's CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

HAS lately been repleniſhed with many valuable and intereſting Works; the additions to this Library ſince the printing of the Catalogue, is about 800 volumes, of which a Catalogue will be ſhortly iſſued for the Patrons

Mr. D. has for ſale at the preſent Subſcription price, 1 ſett of Dr. Rees' Cyclopedia, as far as it is publiſhed.—Alſo, a few ſetts Rollin's Ancient Hiſtory, and Blackſtone's Commentaries, both new editions.

A few ſetts of indelible writing Ink for Linen, which is far ſuperior to any other method of marking Linen, for economy, durability, and efficacy.—1 Dollar a ſett.

Mr. D. has propoſals opened for printing an elegant miniature edition of the following Poetical Works.—Cowper's Poems, Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, Young's Night Thoughts, Thompſon's Seaſons, Akenſide's Pleaſures of Imagination, Beattie's Minſtrel, Falconer's Shipwreck, Giſborne's Poems, Pleaſures of Hope, Pleaſures of Memory, Johnſon's Poems, Armſtrong's Art of Preſerving Health, Langhorne's Poems, Gray's Poems, Blair's Grave, Cotton's Viſion's, Gay's Fables, Collin's Poems, Lyttleton's Poems, Selections from Burns, Selected American Poems; to be compriſed in 14 pocket volumes, each volume to contain 250 pages, printed on a fine vellum paper, and iſſued to Subſcribers monthly; at 75 cents a volume.—Specimen of the type, ſize and page, may be ſeen as above.—Alſo, Propoſals are yet kept open for Dufief's French and Engliſh Dictionary, 2 vols. at 5 Dollars.

THE BINDING

Of OLD BOOKS is continued to be done, faithfully, neatly, punctually and reaſonably.

Newport, Feb. 10, 1809.

NOTICE is hereby given That the Subſcriber, Executrix to the laſt Will and Teſtament of Col. WILLIAM TEW, late of Newport, deceaſed, has taken upon herſelf that truſt, and given bonds as the law directs:—And all perſons having demands upon the eſtate of ſaid WILLIAM TEW, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame, and all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are called upon to make payment to

SARAH TEW, *Executrix.*

Newport, Nov. 25 1808.

From the NEW-YORK EVENING POST.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SEVERAL STATES.

THE following paper, the reſult of much inveſtigation and anxious deliberation, is ſubmitted to the people, in the hope that it may tend to ſettle public opinion on an intereſting queſtion now in agitation—namely, *how far reſiſtance to the general government may be juſtified as* LAWFUL?

In looking back upon the diſcuſſions which took place at the period when the confederation of the United States was under conſideration, I am always gratified by the diſplay of learning and reſearch, ſo creditable to our country, which that extraordinary occaſion called forth. Not only the nature and neceſſity of government were ably diſcuſſed and explained, but examples derived from ancient as well as modern times were examined and compared; their reſpective excellencies and defects pointed out; and arguments and authorities of great weight were made uſe of to ſatisfy the people, and obtain their approbation of the conſtitution recommended by the general convention. In this review of ancient and modern governments, thoſe models which moſt reſembled the plan eventually adopted, naturally claimed the moſt minute and particular examination and an intimate acquaintance, therefore, was formed with the principles and practice of the Grecian Confederacies, as well as with thoſe of the Dutch, the Swiſs and the German Leagues. It cannot, however, but create ſome ſurpriſe that a model which more nearly reſembled our own plan than any one of thoſe which appear to have been exhibited at this momentous period, ſhould have been paſſed by with with very ſlight or no attention. The prejudices that exiſted againſt England, and which had ſpread throughout the country, muſt have been the cauſe of this omiſſion; ſince, but for this reaſon, it is not eaſy to explain why the ſcheme of goverment that had connected us with England, was not, as it appears, cited by any one to illuſtrate and recommend that which was then ſubmitted to the conſideration of the people.

I am aware that the combination of principles and power, which is conſpicuous in the conſtitution of the United States, is generally aſcribed to the wiſdom and invention of our ſages and ſtateſmen. Few opinions however are leſs correct. But ſo far from detracting by this remark, from the high reputation of theſe diſtinguiſhed men, I aſcribe to them all that rare and ineſtimable prudence, which, in every ſcience, and in that of government above all others, rejects mere theory however plauſible, and appeals to experience, as its ſafe and only certain guide.

The fact however is unqueſtionable, that ſo far from its being true, that the idea of a federal government originated in the United States, and was unknown before the revolution, that it had exiſted from the firſt ſettlement of the country; *It was the government which we had always lived under, and beneath which our uſages, and cuſtoms and laws had been eſtabliſhed.*

England and her colonies were, at no time, a conſolidated government; but from the earlieſt ſettlement of the colonies, the powers of government were divided between them and the parent country. And thus the Conſtitution of England, together with the charters and commiſſions to the colonies, compoſed the FEDERAL CONSTITUTION of the empire. Such general powers as concerned the whole were reſerved and exerciſed by England; while thoſe of a local or limited nature were aſſigned to the colonies, and exerciſed by them. In ſuch a diſtribution of power, which, from its very nature, excludes a common umpire, each member of the confederacy was conſtituted the guardian and protector of the power committed to its keeping, and all, by an implied and mutual guarantee, became bound that each ſhould abſtain from invading the rights of the others.

By the tenor of her confederation, the parent country, among other rights, poſſeſſed the power to declare war; to conclude peace; to make treaties; to raiſe armies, to build navies; to regulate trade with foreign nations, and between the confederates; to coin money; and to eſtabliſh Poſt-Offices; while the Colonies poſſeſſed thoſe other various and ſalutary powers which were exerciſed by their legiſlative, executive, and judiciary departments. By turning to the Conſtitution of the United States, and reading the powers veſted in Congreſs, no one will require to be informed that *this body holds the ſame place in the exiſting confederation, which was held by the Engliſh Parliament in the ancient one.* And in like manner the peruſal of the State Conſtitutions will ſhew, that they are but *ſubſtitutes, in our new ſyſtem, for the charters and royal commiſſions, in our old one.**

If then it be true, as I believe and have endeavoured to ſhew it to be, that the connexion between the ſeveral States and the United States is, in all material points, the ſame as that which formerly exiſted between the colonies and England, a great and moſt important queſtion may be conſidered as ſettled. The precedents to be found in the hiſtory of the ancient diſputes between us and England, may be regarded as authority in ſimilar diſputes, between the ſeveral States and the United States. And whatever it was fit and proper for the Colonies to declare then, and competent for them to do, for the protection of their rights, againſt unwarrantable encroachments of the general government, the States may do now in defence of theirs, againſt the ſame abuſe of power.

Should Congreſs, diſregarding the juſt limitations of the conſtitution, upon any occaſion tranſcend their powers, and thereby violate the rights reſerved to the States, or to the people of the States, *ſuch acts would be of no binding force, and might therefore be lawfully diſobeyed.*—DISOBEDIENCE IN SUCH CASE WOULD BECOME A DUTY. It was the attempt to enforce by the ſword, a law of this unjuſtifiable nature, which brought forth the reſiſtance of the Colonies, to the power of the parent country.

The progreſs and iſſue of that ever memorable controverſy, are too generally known to require to be told over here; but the exhibition of ſome of the arguments, which were then employed by the great men of the time, in vindication of the Colonies, may ſerve both as admonitions and *guides* in the preſent important criſis.

In a debate in the Houſe of Lords, on the act of Parliament claiming the right to tax the Colonies, the great conſtitutional lawyer, LORD CAMDEN, roſe and thus ſupported Lord Chatham, who had delivered a ſimilar opinion.

"My Lords, you have no right to tax America. The natural rights of man, and the immutable laws of nature, are all with that people.—You have ſtaked every thing on this ſingle poſition, that *acts of Parliament* MUST *be obeyed.*

"But this general, unconditional, unlimited aſſertion, I am far from thinking applicable to every poſſible caſe, that may ariſe in the turn of times. For my part I imagine, that a power, reſulting from a truſt arbitrarily exerciſed, may be *lawfully reſiſted*; whether the power is lodged in a collective body, or ſingle perſon; in the few, or the many.—However modified makes no difference. Whenever the truſt is wreſted to the injury of the people, whenever oppreſſion begins, *all is unlawful and unjuſt*, and RESISTANCE of courſe, become LAWFUL AND RIGHT.

"My lords, ſome noble lords talk very much of *reſiſtance to acts of Parliament.* Kings, lords and commons are fine ſounding names. But my Lords, acts of Parliament have been reſiſted in all ages. Kings, lords and commons may become tyrants as well as others. *Tyranny in one or more is the ſame.* It is as lawful to reſiſt the tyranny of MANY as one. Somebody once aſked the great Mr. *Selden* in what law book, in what record or archieves of the ſtate you might find the law for reſiſting tyranny? "I dont know (ſaid Mr. Selden) whether it is worth your while to look deeply into the books upon this matter; but I'll tell you what is moſt certain *that it has always been the cuſtom of England*—and THE CUSTOM OF ENGLAND IS THE LAW OF THE LAND."

The various circumſtances, incidents and events, that may juſtify reſiſtance to tyranny, cannot be defined; the people will judge of their own welfare and ſafety, and decide accordingly. Examples of reſiſtance, in certain caſes, have been conſidered as precedents and authorities, whenever like caſes have afterwards occurred. Thus ſays Blackſtone, in a caſe ſimilar to that of the Revolution in England, the law is to be conſidered as ſettled, and reſiſtance is lawful. And Lord Camden, "in caſes diſſimilar to that, but in equal degree tyrannical and oppreſſive, reſiſtance may alſo be lawful; and the people in all ages and countries, have at all times known theſe things; and they have acted, and will forever act, accordingly."

This doctrine has always been conſidered as eſſential to the preſervation of liberty, againſt the invaſions of tyranny. It muſt not, however, be concealed that ſo obſcure are the boundaries between the power of government and the rights of the people, that caſes may happen, in which both may be deceived: in ſuch doubtful inſtances, neither ſhould be poſitive. Conſidering the nature and value of the reſerved rights of the people, government ſhould at all times be cautious in the exerciſe of its powers: and when it approaches their confines, ſhould heſitate at every ſtep. If the people become ſeriouſly alarmed, government ſhould pauſe

* Connecticut, the moſt practically republican ſtate in the union, has not even ſuppoſed it neceſſary to exchange her Charter for a Conſtitution; contenting herſelf with the form of government laid down in the charter.

And calmly reconsider its measures: if this alarm spreads extensively, and is accompanied by those circumstances which never fail to shew themselves, when large bodies of men become convinced that their rights are in danger, government should arrest its progress, and repeal the obnoxious laws. In ordinary, and peaceable times, the instances are uncommon in which governments have enacted and attempted to enforce dangerous and unconstitutional laws.—These assaults upon the rights of the people are rarely made except when the people themselves, (from some of the numerous causes, which, in free States, give birth to parties) are divided into faction, and by that means their power weakened. Under such circumstance it is, that the government may be and is administered, not with a view to the welfare, the safety, and the honour of the nation; but for the purpose of promoting the interest, and preserving the power of the faction, which chances to possess the helm of state. In this condition of a country, oppressive laws may be enacted. Those who are affected by these laws will complain, will petition for relief, and failing to obtain it, will meet together in tumultuous assemblies, in which they will agitate and inflame one another, and sometimes endanger the cause of freedom by the measures they adopt in its defence.

Upon this subject of resistance to oppression, the scheme of a federal government possesses advantages over any simple or consolidated form. The confederates being bodies politic, with the organs and faculties of independent states, are at all times in a condition to watch the progress and the views of the general power, to mark its excesses, to remonstrate against unconstitutional laws and in the last resort to EMBODY and PROCLAIM RESISTANCE TO THE CAREER OF TYRANNY.

The people retain, under this form of government, all the inalienable rights which belong to freemen under any other form, and may employ any such means for their protection against oppression, as may be lawfully made use of by the people of a single and independent nation: But they have, moreover in our State Legislatures, the peculiar and great advantage of an intermediate and protecting body, recognized in our federal system, with whom the people are intimately allied, and who, being acquainted with and participating in their distress and suffering, will be disposed and ready to employ in their favour the influence and authority and means which such bodies always possess. Without meaning to discourage the people in this time of general and just alarm, from peaceably meeting together to express their opinions concerning the measures which have brought the country into danger: it is of importance that their attention should be directed to the several State Legislatures, and by petitions to those powerful and protecting guardians, invoke their efficacious interference with the general government to procure relief from the grievances of which they complain.

Such was the course, adopted in the first resort, by the colonies, to rescue the American people from the tyranny of the parent country: and this is the course now so properly pursued by the people of Massachusetts, and so laudably encouraged by their own Legislature; this in short is the true, constitutional remedy, which, without civil war, without tumult, without incurring the imputation of treason, or of sedition, will in almost every case, safely resist and defeat the invasions of tyranny and preserve the constitution, the union and the freedom of the country.

CONGRESSIONAL JOURNAL.

TENTH CONGRESS—*SECOND SESSION.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, FEB. 6

MR. NICHOLAS's resolution for granting *Letters of Marque*, &c. and Mr. Randolph's amendment, for merely arming our vessels, was debated through the day; but no question was taken.

TUESDAY, FEB. 7.

The consideration of the Letter of Marque resolution was continued. Messrs. Sloan, Cook and Lyon spoke against war measures; —when the question to strike out that part of the Resolution which proposes issuing Letters of Marque, &c. was carried, Ayes 57. Noes 39.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 8.

A Convention of both Houses was formed in the Representatives Chamber, for the purpose of counting the votes for President and Vice-President of the United States. After completing this business, the President of the Senate, who presided in the Convention, declared that

JAMES MADISON, Esq.

was chosen President of the United States, and

GEORGE CLINTON, Esq.

Vice-President of the United States for four years, next succeeding the 3d March, 1809. The votes were as follows.

FOR PRESIDENT.

James Madison,	122
Charles Cotesworth Pinckney,	47
George Clinton,	6

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

George Clinton,	113
Rufus King,	47
John Langdon,	9
James Monroe,	8
James Madison,	3

After the Senate had retired, Mr. J. G Jackson, offered a Resolution, for striking out of the Bill for repealing the Embargo, the words, "so long as the hostile decrees and orders shall remain in force," and substituting therefor a clause—"interdicting all commercial intercourse with France and England, and the entrance into the ports of the United States of foreign armed vessels."

This Resolution, was declared to be an irregular proceeding by several members; the Speaker, however, pronounced it to be in order: but while Mr. Randolph was calling for an appeal from the chair, Mr. J. withdrew the Resolution; when the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, FEB. 9.

Mr. Taylor moved that the committee of the whole should be discharged from the consideration of the bill to prohibit the importation of all goods, wares and merchandize, from the ports of Great-Britain, France and their dependencies, and a resolution submitted by Mr. Rhea upon the same subject.

Mr. Taylor stated that his object was to have the bill recommitted. The subject of exportations to Great Britain and France not being contemplated by the bill, he wished to have it amended so as to include a provision for the prevention of exportation to those countries and their dependencies.

The committee was accordingly discharged.

Mr. Taylor then moved to refer the bill and the resolution to the committee of the whole, which has under consideration the resolutions for the repeal of the embargo &c.

After a little conversation, the question was taken on the proposed reference, and lost —Ayes 43 Noes 56.

On motion of Mr. W. Alston, the bill and resolution on the subject of a non-intercourse, was recommitted to the committee of foreign relations.

Mr. W. Alston then moved to discharge the committee of the whole from the further consideration of the resolutions for the repeal of the embargo, &c. submitted by Messrs. Bacon and Nicholas.

After some debate, the question was taken on this motion by ayes and noes, and carried—Ayes 65. Noes 55.

Mr. Alston then moved that the resolutions be recommitted to the committee on foreign relations.

Mr. Randolph was opposed to this motion. He spoke of the great and dangerous speculations which might ensue from holding out on one day by a formal vote, a promise to the nation that the Embargo should be repealed, and then on the next day burying that promise in this manner. He entered at some length into a view of the impolicy of the Embargo.

Mr. J. Montgomery contended that the majority had no intention of keeping on the Embargo.

After some further debate, the question was taken on recommitting the resolutions to the committee of foreign relations, and it was carried in the affirmative—ayes 55, noes 36.

And then the House adjourned, (half past 7 o'clock.)

FRIDAY, FEB. 10.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill making appropriations for the support of government during the present session.

The blanks being filled up, the committee rose and reported the bill with amendments. It was immediately taken up by the house.

The bill as agreed to was read twice—and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The house went into committee of the whole on the bill "concerning associations for the security of navigation."

Considerable conversation took place on this bill.

Some amendments being proposed and adopted the committee rose and reported the bill with amendments.

It was read twice, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. Dana laid upon the table a resolution to admit within the bar, judicial officers and gentlemen who have been members of either house of Congress.

The House then adjourned.

IN SENATE. FEB. 8.

Mr. Giles submitted the following resolutions for consideration:

Resolved, That the several laws laying an Embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States, be repealed on the 4th day of March next, except as to Great-Britain and France, and their dependencies: and that provision be made by law for prohibiting all commercial intercourse with these nations and their dependencies, and the importation of any article into the United States, the growth, produce or manufacture of either of the said nations, or of the dominions of either of them.

Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law for interdicting all foreign armed ships from the waters of the United States.

BY THE LAST MAILS.

NEW YORK.

NEW-YORK, FEB. 14.

A LETTER received this morning from Washington, states that the ships Mentor and Pacific, will be dispatched in a few days.

The river Ohio, in December, rose *fifty* five feet in height. The rivers in Kentucky, &c. also rose very high: occasioned by the falling of great quantities of rain—One account states that it fell 14 inches in two days—Great destruction of property is anticipated.

Copy of a letter from a Member of Congress dated at 9 o'clock on Friday Evening, to a very respectable mercantile house in this city.

"Nicholas's Resolution, which was in the committee of the whole, is taken out, and committed to the committee "on foreign relations,"* to bring in a bill, so as to embrace Giles's resolutions in the Senate on the 8th inst. Should the Embargo be raised on the 4th of March, you will have it with a Non-Intercourse, &c. That is in fact, a continuance of the present system the policy of Jefferson—to provoke Great-Britain, and distress commerce. This folly of follies, will, in the end, produce evils that many can foresee, and the Northern States must feel."

[* *The Committee are, G. W. Campbell (of shooting memory) Mumford, Bacon, Fisk, Montgomery, Taylor, Porter, Nicholas, and Champion.*]

CONNECTICUT.

NEW LONDON, FEB. 15.

Meeting of Connecticut Legislature.

His Excellency the Governor has issued his writs summoning a meeting of the legislature of this State at Hartford, on Thursday the 23d instant, to take into consideration the alarming state of public affairs.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, February 15.

Prospect of important News.

The following article was received on Monday in a letter from Halifax, by the Triton, copied from a Newfoundland paper:—

"ST. JOHNS. (Newfoundland,) DEC. 29.

"On Saturday the brig Elizabeth, Way, arrived here in 23 days from Lisbon.—He reports that on the evening before he sailed news reached Lisbon of a general battle between the United British and Spanish army, and the French; that the *latter was defeated* with the loss of 5000 killed, the loss of the former being 2000 killed, of whom we are sorry to learn was Sir David Baird. Our troops distinguished themselves; and much praise was bestowed on the 20th Light Dragoons for their gallantry in the action"

☞ The above are all the particulars of the report circulated on Monday. The account reached Newfoundland the 24th December; and was received at Lisbon the last of November.—The scene of action was probably about 400 miles from Lisbon; allowing therefore for casualties the action may have been fought about the 24th or 25th November. Our last prior dates from Spain, were to the 21st November, from Villafranca, which stated that a junction had been formed by the advanced corps of the British divisions under Generals Moore and Baird. This junction must have been made somewhere between Salamanca and Astorga (both in Leon) as on the 18th November, Baird was at Astorga, and on the 10th, Moore at Salamanca. The advance guard of the French was said to have been at Valladolid.—An examination of the map will shew that if all the parties were seeking a contact, it must have taken place at some point near the Duero to the westward of Zamera, at no great distance of time from the 24th, and from the situation of the armies, and the spirit which animated them, there is a high probability that the intelligence from Lisbon, of a battle, will be confirmed.

The British division, under Sir David Baird (12,413 strong when it sailed from Falmouth) began to land at Corunna, the 24th October.—The General staff consisted of Sir David, and Majors-General Ward, Manningham, and M'Kenzie.—Some days after five regiments of cavalry also arrived at Corunna, consisting of the 3d and 4th Dragoon Guards, the 7th, 10th and 15th light Dragoons.—The 20th went from Portugal into Spain.

Yesterday arrived here, the Schooner Bream, Lt. Miall, of 10 guns, from Halifax, with despatches for the British Consul. By this vessel we have Halifax papers to the 31st ult.—They merely give the above article from the Newfoundland paper, without comment. The officers of the Bream say the account was credited at Halifax. The expedition under Gen. Prevost had arrived at Barbadoes, in 13 days from Halifax.

From Spain direct.

FROM CADIZ.

Capt. Percival, who arrived here on Monday, from Cadiz, in Spain, via the Vineyard, informs that he left Cadiz the 6th December; when they had not heard of a junction between the British and Spanish forces; [*Cadiz is one of the most remote places in Spain for the receipt of information from the North*]—that it was generally believed the French were advancing into Spain: and that General Blake had been compelled to retreat;—that it was not known that any decisive battle had taken place, though there had been much hard fighting;—that the Spaniards still continued favorable to the system of warfare recommended by their Junta; that of harassing the enemy and retreating, rather than risking great battles; —that the spirits of the nation continued good;—that it was apparent to any one resident in Cadiz, that the Spaniards were well united, and that a determination pervaded all ranks to emancipate their country, or perish in the struggle; that there was not the least appearance of the existence of a Godoy (Prince of Peace) party; on the contrary, that a man's life would be in danger who should utter a word in favor of that traitor;—that though there were rumors of divisions in Spain, it was impossible from appearances in Cadiz to credit them;—and that Barcelona still held out against the Patriots. ☞ A letter from Valencia (which is in the vicinity of Barcelona) of the 25th November, says, "The French are about evacuating Barcelona." If this be true, they must have been starved out.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER, dated

"*CADIZ Dec* 5 1808.

"Private letters, received this morning, mention the discovery of a conspiracy. In consequence of which, twenty one persons have been hanged at Madrid.—Count de Tilley is one of those engaged in it.—The business, however, was timely quashed, and perhaps may be considered a fortunate circumstance, as it will give the Junta more power, and render them more circumspect. —8000 French, who had approached within 20 leagues of the capital, relying on the success of the *negociation*, have been cut off.—Their intention was to have seized on the Junta, and to have put the President, Florida Blanca, to death. Every exertion is making to fortify Madrid—all classes—ladies of the highest rank—work on the fortifications."

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and calmly reconsider its measures: if this alarm spreads extensively, and is accompanied by those circumstances which never fail to shew themselves, when large bodies of men become convinced that their rights are in danger, government should arrest its progress, and repeal the obnoxious laws. In ordinary, and peaceable times, the instances are uncommon in which governments have enacted and attempted to enforce dangerous and unconstitutional laws.—These assaults upon the rights of the people are rarely made except when the people themselves, (from some of the numerous causes, which, in free States, give birth to parties) are divided into faction, and by that means their power weakened. Under such circumstance it is, that the government may be and is administered, not with a view to the welfare, the safety, and the honour of the nation; but for the purpose of promoting the interest, and preserving the power of the faction, which chances to possess the helm of state. In this condition of a country, oppressive laws may be enacted. Those who are affected by these laws will complain, will petition for redress, and failing to obtain it, will meet together in tumultuous assemblies, in which they will agitate and inflame one another, and sometimes endanger the cause of freedom by the measures they adopt in its defence.

Upon this subject of resistance to oppression, the scheme of a federal government possesses advantages over any simple or consolidated form. The confederates being bodies politic, with the organs and faculties of independent states, are at all times in a condition to watch the progress and the views of the general power, to mark its excesses, to remonstrate against unconstitutional laws and in the last resort to EMBODY and PROCLAIM RESISTANCE TO THE CAREER OF TYRANNY.

The people retain, under this form of government, all the inalienable rights which belong to freemen under any other form, and may employ any such means for their protection against oppression, as may be lawfully made use of by the people of a single and independent nation: But they have, moreover in our State Legislatures, the peculiar and great advantage of an intermediate and protecting body, recognized in our federal system, with whom the people are intimately allied, and who, being acquainted with and participating in their distress and suffering, will be disposed and ready to employ in their favour the influence and authority and means which such bodies always possess. Without meaning to discourage the people in this time of general and just alarm, from peaceably meeting together to express their opinions concerning the measures which have brought the country into danger: it is of importance that their attention should be directed to the several State Legislatures, and by petitions to those powerful and protecting guardians, invoke their efficacious interference with the general government to procure relief from the grievances of which they complain.

Such was the course, adopted in the first resort, by the colonies, to rescue the American people from the tyranny of the parent country: and this is the course now so properly pursued by the people of Massachusetts, and so laudably encouraged by their own Legislature; this in short is the true, constitutional remedy, which, without civil war, without tumult, without incurring the imputation of treason, or of sedition, will in almost every case, safely resist and defeat the invasions of tyranny and preserve the constitution, the union and the freedom of the country.

CONGRESSIONAL JOURNAL.

TENTH CONGRESS—*SECOND SESSION.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, FEB. 6.

MR. NICHOLAS's resolution for granting *Letters of Marque*, &c. and Mr. Randolph's amendment, for merely arming our vessels, was debated through the day; but no question was taken.

TUESDAY, FEB. 7.

The consideration of the Letter of Marque resolution was continued. Messrs. Sloan, Cook and Lyon spoke against war measures; —when the question to strike out that part of the Resolution which proposes issuing Letters of Marque, &c. was carried, Ayes 57. Noes 39.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 8.

A Convention of both Houses was formed in the Representatives Chamber, for the purpose of counting the votes for President and Vice-President of the United States. After completing this business, the President of the Senate, who presided in the Convention, declared that

JAMES MADISON, Esq.

was chosen President of the United States, and

GEORGE CLINTON, Esq.

Vice-President of the United States for four years, next succeeding the 3d March, 1809. The votes were as follows.

FOR PRESIDENT.

James Madison,	122
Charles Cotesworth Pinckney,	47
George Clinton,	6

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

George Clinton,	113
Rufus King,	47
John Langdon,	9
James Monroe,	8
James Madison,	3

After the Senate had retired, Mr. J. G. Jackson, offered a Resolution, for striking out of the Bill for repealing the Embargo, the words, "so long as the hostile decrees and orders shall remain in force," and substituting therefor a clause—"interdicting all commercial intercourse with France and England, and the entrance into the ports of the United States of foreign armed vessels."

This Resolution, was declared to be an irregular proceeding by several members; the Speaker, however, pronounced it to be in order: but while Mr. Randolph was calling for an appeal from the chair, Mr. J. withdrew the Resolution; when the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, FEB. 9.

Mr. Taylor moved that the committee of the whole should be discharged from the consideration of the bill to prohibit the importation of all goods, wares and merchandize, from the ports of Great-Britain, France and their dependencies, and a resolution submitted by Mr. Rhea upon the same subject.

Mr. Taylor stated that his object was to have the bill recommitted. The subject of exportations to Great Britain and France not being contemplated by the bill, he wished to have it amended so as to include a provision for the prevention of exportation to those countries and their dependencies.

The committee was accordingly discharged.

Mr. Taylor then moved to refer the bill and the resolution to the committee of the whole, which has under consideration the resolutions for the repeal of the embargo &c.

After a little conversation, the question was taken on the proposed reference, and lost —Ayes 43 Noes 56.

On motion of Mr. W. Alston, the bill and resolution on the subject of a non-intercourse, was recommitted to the committee of foreign relations.

Mr. W. Alston then moved to discharge the committee of the whole from the further consideration of the resolutions for the repeal of the embargo, &c. submitted by Messrs. Bacon and Nicholas.

After some debate, the question was taken on this motion by ayes and noes, and carried—Ayes 65. Noes 55.

Mr. Alston then moved that the resolutions be recommitted to the committee on foreign relations.

Mr. Randolph was opposed to this motion. He spoke of the great and dangerous speculations which might ensue from holding out on one day by a formal vote, a promise to the nation that the Embargo should be repealed, and then on the next day burying that promise in this manner. He entered at some length into a view of the impolicy of the Embargo.

Mr. J. Montgomery contended that the majority had no intention of keeping on the Embargo.

After some further debate, the question was taken on recommitting the resolutions to the committee of foreign relations, and it was carried in the affirmative—ayes 55, noes 36.

And then the House adjourned, (half past 7 o'clock.)

FRIDAY, FEB. 10.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill making appropriations for the support of government during the present session.

The blanks being filled up, the committee rose and reported the bill with amendments. It was immediately taken up by the house.

The bill as agreed to was read twice—and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The house went into committee of the whole on the bill "concerning associations for the security of navigation."

Considerable conversation took place on this bill.

Some amendments being proposed and adopted, the committee rose and reported the bill with amendments.

It was read twice, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. Dana laid upon the table a resolution to admit within the bar, judicial officers and gentlemen who have been members of either house of Congress.

The House then adjourned.

IN SENATE. FEB. 8.

Mr. Giles submitted the following resolutions for consideration:

Resolved, That the several laws laying an Embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States, be repealed on the 4th day of March next, except as to Great-Britain and France, and their dependencies: and that provision be made by law for prohibiting all commercial intercourse with these nations and their dependencies, and the importation of any article into the United States, the growth, produce or manufacture of either of the said nations, or of the dominions of either of them.

Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law for interdicting all foreign armed ships from the waters of the United States.

BY THE LAST MAILS.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, FEB. 14.

A LETTER received this morning from Washington, states that the ships Mentor and Pacific, will be dispatched in a few days.

The river Ohio, in December, rose *fifty five* feet in height. The rivers in Kentucky, &c. also rose very high: occasioned by the falling of great quantities of rain—One account states, that it fell 14 inches in two days—Great destruction of property is anticipated.

Copy of a letter from a Member of Congress, dated at 9 o'clock on Friday Evening, to a very respectable mercantile house in this city.

"Nicholas's Resolution, which was in the committee of the whole, is taken out, and committed to the committee "on foreign relations,"* to bring in a bill, so as to embrace Giles's resolutions in the Senate on the 8th inst. Should the Embargo be raised on the 4th of March, you will have it with a Non-Intercourse, &c. That is in fact, a continuance of the present system the policy of Jefferson—to provoke Great-Britain, and distress commerce. This folly of follies, will, in the end, produce evils that many can foresee, and the Northern States must feel."

[* *The Committee are, G. W. Campbell (of shooting memory) Mumford, Bacon, Fisk, Montgomery, Taylor, Porter, Nicholas, and Champion.*]

CONNECTICUT.

NEW LONDON. FEB. 15.

Meeting of Connecticut Legislature.

His Excellency the Governor has issued his writs summoning a meeting of the legislature of this State at Hartford, on Thursday the 23d instant, to take into consideration the alarming state of public affairs.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, February 15.

Prospect of important News.

The following article was received on Monday in a letter from Halifax, by the Triton, copied from a Newfoundland paper:—

"ST. JOHNS, (Newfoundland,) DEC. 29.

"On Saturday the brig Elizabeth, Way, arrived here in 23 days from Lisbon.—He reports that on the evening before he sailed news reached Lisbon of a general battle between the United British and Spanish army, and the French; that the *latter was defeated* with the loss of 5000 killed, the loss of the former being 2000 killed, of whom we are sorry to learn was Sir David Baird. Our troops distinguished themselves; and much praise was bestowed on the 20th Light Dragoons for their gallantry in the action."

☞ The above are all the particulars of the report circulated on Monday. The account reached Newfoundland the 24th December; and was received at Lisbon the last of November.—The scene of action was probably about 400 miles from Lisbon; allowing therefore for casualties the action may have been fought about the 24th or 25th November. Our last prior dates from Spain, were to the 21st November, from Villafranca, which stated that a junction had been formed by the advanced corps of the British divisions under Generals Moore and Baird. This junction must have been made somewhere between Salamanca and Astorga (both in Leon) as on the 18th November, Baird was at Astorga, and on the 10th, Moore at Salamanca. The advance guard of the French was said to have been at Valladolid.—An examination of the map will shew that if all the parties were seeking a contact, it must have taken place at some point near the Duero to the westward of Zamera, at no great distance of time from the 24th, and from the situation of the armies, and the spirit which animated them, there is a high probability that the intelligence from Lisbon, of a battle, will be confirmed.

The British division, under Sir David Baird (12,413 strong when it sailed from Falmouth) began to land at Corunna, the 24th October.—The General staff consisted of Sir David, and Majors-General Ward, Manningham, and M'Kenzie.—Some days after five regiments of cavalry also arrived at Corunna, consisting of the 3d and 4th Dragoon Guards, the 7th, 10th and 15th light Dragoons.—The 20th went from Portugal into Spain.

Yesterday arrived here, the Schooner Bream, Lt. Miall, of 10 guns, from Halifax, with despatches for the British Consul. By this vessel we have Halifax papers to the 31st ult.—They merely give the above article from the Newfoundland paper, without comment. The officers of the Bream say the account was credited at Halifax. The expedition under Gen. Prevost had arrived at Barbadoes, in 13 days from Halifax.

From Spain direct.

FROM CADIZ.

Capt. Percival, who arrived here on Monday, from Cadiz, in Spain, via the Vineyard, informs that he left Cadiz the 6th December; when they had not heard of a junction between the British and Spanish forces; [*Cadiz is one of the most remote places in Spain for the receipt of information from the North*]—that it was generally believed the French were advancing into Spain: and that General Blake had been compelled to retreat;—that it was not known that any decisive battle had taken place, though there had been much hard fighting;—that the Spaniards still continued favorable to the system of warfare recommended by their Junta; that of harassing their enemy and retreating, rather than risking great battles;—that the spirits of the nation continued good;—that it was apparent to any one resident in Cadiz, that the Spaniards were well united, and that a determination pervaded all ranks to emancipate their country, or perish in the struggle; that there was not the least appearance of the existence of a Godoy (Prince of Peace) party; on the contrary, that a man's life would be in danger who should utter a word in favor of that traitor;—that though there were rumors of divisions in Spain, it was impossible from appearances in Cadiz to credit them;—and that Barcelona still held out against the Patriots. ☞ A letter from Valencia (which is in the vicinity of Barcelona) of the 25th November, says, "The French are about evacuating Barcelona." If this be true, they must have been starved out.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER, dated

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queſtion was taken on accepting the report and paſſing the Reſolves.—Yeas 205—Nays 159.

Yeſterday was obſerved by the Hon. Legiſlature of this Commonwealth as a Day of Humiliation and Prayer, agreeably to their Reſolve.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1809.

The Wood, which was for ſale in this town, being expended, and the uſual ſupplies by water, interrupted by the extreme cold; it has been a great relief to many who were diſtreſſed, by the ſupply of wood brought in Sleds from Tiverton, over the New Stone Bridge;—a circumſtance never before known in this town. Theſe Sleds have brought from one, to one and a quarter cords each and there has been thirty-three Sled-loads in one day.—The diſtance from Tiverton is 12 miles, and from thence to the wood-lands 2 to 6 miles more, making a diſtance of 14 to 18 miles.—The price has been eight Dollars per cord.

To guard the Farmers from loſs or diſcouragement, who brought the wood, by the quantity reducing the price; and to give opportunity to thoſe to purchaſe, who could not buy a whole load; a perſon has been employed to take what was not ſold each day, at the price aſked, and to ſell and deliver the ſame in ſmall quantities at the coſt, free of cartage or other expence.

On Monday laſt, a Subſcription was opened, at the Newport Inſurance Company's Office, to defray the loſs which might accrue in the purchaſe of Wood, brought by land in Sleds, and the delivery of the ſame in ſmall quantities at the coſt, free of charge:—Alſo to pay for Wood, to deliver thoſe of our fellow-citizens, (who are not on the poor liſt) that were deſtitute of this neceſſary article, and unable to purchaſe, in conſequence of the diſtreſſes ariſing from the Embargo, and the ſevere Winter; which Subſcription, we are happy to ſay, has received the moſt liberal encouragement.—Meſſrs. EDWARD THURSTON, and JOSIAH C. SHAW, were appointed to offer it, receive the ſums ſubſcribed, and pay to the Committee, whom the Subſcribers ſhould appoint to receive and appropriate the ſame.—Meſſrs. EDWARD THURSTON, and JOHN TILLINGHAST, have kindly undertaken to enquire, and find out thoſe, who have the firſt Claims on this Subſcription, and report their names, families and ſituations, to the Committee, who direct diſtributions to be made.—Thoſe to whom the Subſcription may not have been offered, are informed, that it is ſtill open, in the hands of Mr. JOSIAH C. SHAW, and that all additions to it, will be gratefully received.—The Committee, from a painful knowledge they have acquired, of the numerous wants, and of many who until theſe times never knew want; have made an arrangement for receiving and diſtributing Donations, in Corn, Meal, Rice, Flour, Bread, and other Proviſions.—Mr. HENRY MOORE has kindly offered to receive and deliver the ſame to the order of the Committee. That all Donations in theſe articles will be thankfully received.

A Book will be kept of all Receipts, and of their diſtribution, which will be left at the Newport Inſurance Company's Office, for Inſpection.

In this Benevolence—no diſtinction of ſect in religion, or party in politics, are known.—To ſuch as require aſſiſtance, what has been, or may be given, will be faithfully diſtributed.

The rigor and inclemency of the preſent Winter, is more ſevere and excruciating than what we have experienced for many years paſt; and calls loudly on thoſe who are fortune's favourites, and bleſſed with the poſſeſſion of opulence and plenty, to exert their kind offices of charity and bounty, towards their fellow-citizens, and fellow-men, in diſtreſs. On ſuch an occaſion, ſo intereſting to the feelings of all, the hearts of the *benevolent* muſt always ſympathize—and their purſes be open to the ſufferings and privations of honeſt, induſtrious individuals, who, under the preſent affective criſis, are deprived of every hope and conſolation, which adminiſters balm and ſweet to the bitter cup of exiſtence. In addition to our other evils it is not of the *leaſt* importance that the ſtagnation of all buſineſs, and the ſtoppage of commerce and trade, have reduced to the moſt humiliating circumſtances of poverty, many who would otherwiſe be both willing and able to earn, with induſtry and diligence, their neceſſary ſubſiſtence. But alas! by the unhappy ſituation of our affairs, which not only produces the moſt immediate preſſure, but alarms us with anxiety for the future, they feel themſelves deſtitute of every needful reſource—their "honeſt pride which ſcorns to beg," is deeply affected; and they perceive their "little all," which they had ſo long been amaſſing with unremitting pain, ſpent and exhauſted in the payment of their neceſſary debts; or in making proviſion for themſelves and families.

In this dilemma what are they to do?—What means have they in their power of relief? What—except from the benefic[illegible] of thoſe who are favoured by heaven to adminiſter the treaſures of its bounty?—Will the ſtrings of commerce, all enterprize of whatever nature, have been entirely cut off?—the poor have been neceſſarily reduced to the loweſt ſtate of contribution, and the charitable [illegible] and laſtly upon whom lately been put the laſt, which probably the moſt ample munificence; and the moſt generous and extenſive alleviation of their diſtreſſes. Thanks be to the liberal-minded of our fellow citizens for this ſeaſonable exertion of their benevolence!—May the gratitude of thoſe whom they favour—the ſmile of an upright conſcience, and the ſolid conſolation that the eye of Heaven looks down with approbation on their labours—always attend them. The purpoſe of the ſubſcription is intended to ſupply the deſtitute part of our inhabitants with the neceſſaries of life, but chiefly with wood. Thoſe who are deficient in the means of payment may be liberally ſupplied—the hand of diſtribution is to be extended to all:—all are to ſhare in the benefit, and find equal relief.—Upwards of 400 dollars have already been ſubſcribed for this charitable purpoſe, and expectations are entertained of a much larger amount.

It is needleſs for us to expreſs our approbation of a meaſure which ſo evidently praiſes itſelf:—which diſplays the benevolence of our fellow-townſmen in ſo favourable a light, and which reflects a degree of credit on the place of our mutual reſidence. Let it be hoped, however, that charity and munificence will not ſtop here; that the gratuitous labours of the humane may be extended *ſtill further* towards the afflicted—that thoſe who pine in ſecret wretchedneſs may be called forth from their haunts of ſuffering—that they may experience the healing hand of generoſity, and learn to forget, in comfort and peace, their accumulated ſorrows.—Such objects no doubt there are, but many of them are too delicately proud and aſhamed to aſk for aſſiſtance: But then it is the chriſtian's duty "*to feed the hungry to clothe the naked*," and to harbour thoſe who are in poverty and diſtreſs. Let the rich repay in this way the wealth and proſperity with which Heaven has bleſſed them; and thoſe in more moderate circumſtances remember, the ſmiles of Providence muſt eventually crown thoſe with ſucceſs, who, in the ſunſhine of competence and eaſe, are charitable and kind to the miſerable and afflicted.

WASHINGTON's LETTER.

Read, Pauſe, Ponder!

We call the cloſe and undivided attention of our readers to the ſubſequent letter dated in 1799 from that diſtinguiſhed patriot, the late General Waſhington, to his friend, Patrick Henry, Eſq. The French party in this country are here completely deſignated and painted in their natural colours, and though names are not called, we may eaſily conjecture who were meant by the *few great characters in Virginia*, who were at their head. The fooliſh and wicked endeavours to ſtigmatize every one of an oppoſite political way of thinking by charges of *partiality for monarchy* are here developed and deprecated; and it is made evident that *WASHINGTON conſidered himſelf and the whole body of federaliſts throughout the Union, as that part of the community who were thus wantonly and unjuſtly traduced.* If there is any *federaliſt* in our country, who does not recognize at once in this expoſition of the political ſentiments of their immortal author, thoſe of his own creed, and does not experience a degree of pride and pleaſure in their reſemblance, we do not envy him his feelings. If there is a *democrat* in the country who is not convinced that his party are pointed out as *friends of France even to the injury of their own country*, he muſt either be deficient in underſtanding or wilfully blind. Let every *federaliſt* preſerve this precious relic of his departed friend, and when a democratic adverſary ſhall vainly attempt to claim the Great WASHINGTON as the friend and the favourer of his political creed, let him triumphantly produce, to the other's utter confuſion, this invaluable document.

("CONFIDENTIAL.)

"*Mount-Vernon, Jan. 15, 1799.*

"DEAR SIR,

"At the threſhold of this letter, I ought to make an apology for its contents; but if you will give me credit for my motives, I will contend for no more, however erroneous my ſentiments may appear to you. It would be a waſte of time to attempt to bring to the view of a perſon of your obſervation and diſcernment, the endeavours of a certain party among us, to diſquiet the public mind with unfounded alarms; to arraign every act of the adminiſtration; to ſet the people at variance with their government, and to embarraſs all its meaſures. Equally uſeleſs would it be to predict what muſt be the inevitable conſequences of ſuch policy, if it cannot be arreſted. Unfortunately, and extremely do I regret it, *the ſtate of Virginia has taken the lead in this oppoſition.* I have ſaid the ſtate, becauſe the conduct of its legiſlature, in the eyes of the world, will authorize the expreſſion—becauſe it is an incontrovertible fact, that the *principal leaders of the oppoſition* dwell in it, and becauſe no doubt is entertained, I believe, that with the help of the chiefs in other ſtates, all the plans are arranged, and ſyſtematically purſued by their followers in other parts of the Union, though in no ſtate, except Kentucky, that I have heard of, has legiſlative countenance been obtained, beyond Virginia. It has been ſaid, that the great maſs of the citizens of this ſtate, are well affected, notwithſtanding, to the general government and the Union; and I am willing to believe it—may do believe it; But how is this to be reconciled with their ſuffrages at the elections of repreſentatives, both to congreſs and their ſtate legiſlature, who are now oppoſed to the firſt, and by the tendency of their meaſures, would deſtroy the latter? Some among us have endeavoured to account for this inconſiſtency, and though convinced themſelves of its truth, they are unable to convince others, who are unacquainted with the internal policy of the ſtate. One of the reaſons aſſigned, is, that the *moſt reſpectable and beſt qualified characters among us, will not come forward.* Eaſy and happy in their circumſtances at home, and believing themſelves ſecure in their liberty and property, they will not forſake them or their occupations, and engage in the turmoil of public buſineſs: or expoſe themſelves to the calumnies of their opponents, whoſe weapons are detraction. But at ſuch a criſis as this, when every thing dear and valuable to us is aſſailed: when this party hang upon the wheels of government as a dead weight, oppoſing every meaſure that is calculated for *defence and ſelf preſervation: and abetting the nefarious views* of another nation upon our rights: preferring, as long as they durſt contend openly againſt the ſpirit and reſentment of the people, the intereſt of France to the welfare of their OWN COUNTRY: juſtifying the *firſt, at the expenſe of the latter:* When every act of their own government is tortured, by conſtructions they will not bear, into attempts to infringe and trample upon the conſtitution, with a view to introduce Monarchy: When the moſt unceaſing and pureſt exertions were making to maintain a neutrality which had been proclaimed by the executive, approved unequivocally by Congreſs, by the ſtate legiſlatures, nay by the people themſelves, in various meetings, and to preſerve the country in peace, *are charged as a meaſure calculated to favour Great-Britain at the expenſe of France:* and all thoſe who had an agency in it, *are accuſed of being under the influence of the former, and her penſioners:* When meaſures are ſyſtematically and pertinaciouſly purſued, WHICH MUST EVENTUALLY DISSOLVE THE UNION, OR PRODUCE COERCION: I ſay, when theſe things have become obvious, ought characters who are beſt able to reſcue their country from the pending evil, to remain at home? Rather ought they not to come forward and by their talents and influence, ſtand in the breach ſuch conduct has made on the peace and happineſs of this country, and oppoſe the widening of it? Vain will it be to look for peace and happineſs, or for ſecurity of liberty or property, if CIVIL DISCORD ſhould enſue: *and what elſe can reſult from the policy of thoſe among us, who, by all the means in their power, are driving matters to extremity, if they cannot be counteracted effectually?*—The views of men can only be known or gueſſed at by their words or actions: Can thoſe of the *leaders* of oppoſition be miſtaken then, if judged by this rule? *That they are followed by numbers who are unacquainted with their deſigns, and ſuſpect as little the tendency of their principles, I am fully perſuaded.* But if their conduct is viewed with indifference: if there is activity and miſrepreſentation on one ſide, and ſupineneſs on the other: their numbers accumulated by intriguing and diſcontented foreigners under proſcription, who were at war with their own government, and the greater part of them with *all* government, their numbers will increaſe, and nothing ſhort of omniſcience, can foretell the conſequences."

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

With great and very ſincere regard and reſpect, I am, dear ſir,

Your moſt obedient, very humble ſervant,

G. WASHINGTON.

Patrick Henry, Eſq.

From WASHINGTON. Feb. 11, 1809.

"The Committee on Foreign Relations, REPORTED to the Houſe of Repreſentatives, this day, A BILL for an IMMEDIATE NON-INTERCOURSE with Great-Britain and France, their *Colonies* and *Dependencies**: prohibiting alſo their armed veſſels from our waters: and a NON-IMPORTATION of any of their PRODUCTS or MANUFACTURES, after the TWENTIETH of MAY next. It alſo *repeals the Embargo, excepting as to thoſe nations, their colonies and dependencies, after the 4th of March—releaſes* the *coaſting-trade* from *ſome* of its *reſtrictions*—but *impoſes others.* I can give you but an imperfect outline of its proviſions, from hearing it read once. It is made the order of the day for Tueſday.

"The Senate have confirmed the appointment of Gen. Dearborn, to the office of Collector for the port of Boſton and Charleſtown."

[** This immediate non-intercourſe, we preſume, means ſo far as regards Exportations*]

EXTRACT OF ANOTHER LETTER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.

"The committee of foreign relations introduced their bill, which is in ſubſtance, that the Embargo be repealed from and after the 4th of March, except as to Great-Britain and France, and their Dependencies—and a non-intercourſe with both.—Read, and made the order of the day for Tueſday next. The bill is very long—17 ſections. The non-intercourſe to commence the 20th of May—*two days before the next meeting of Congreſs.* In the Senate it was determined that the God of War ſhould be Collector of Boſton—although enough was ſhewn againſt him to have delayed his appointment in *common times.* There will be a full inveſtigation of the ſubject in the Houſe, all of which will be publiſhed. We cannot conjecture what will be the fate of the non intercourſe—it is a fooliſh plan—but any thing to help Rulers out of their hobble!!"

NOMINATIONS.

A Meeting was held in Boſton on the 8th inſt. by a number of reſpectable citizens from every part of the ſtate, who nominated the

Hon. CHRISTOPHER GORE,

as Candidate for Governor, and the

Hon. DAVID COBB,

for Lieut. Governor of Maſſachuſetts. The election is held on the firſt Monday in April.

The Whigs of New-Hampſhire have nominated the Hon. JEREMIAH SMITH, for Governor of that State. He is the preſent Chief Juſtice. The election is held in March.

DIED.—In this town, on the 8th inſt. Mr. EDWARD SISSON, in the 67th year of his age;—maintaining, through life, the character of an honeſt man—He loved mercy, acted with juſtice, and walked humbly before his God.

—On Monday evening departed this life, ſuddenly, Mrs. SARAH READ, conſort of Dr. WILLIAM READ, of Charleſton, South-Carolina—a lady, who, during her ſhort reſidence in this town, had very much endeared herſelf to her acquaintances, by the uncommon benevolence of her mind, and urbanity of her manners; and whoſe ſudden deceaſe has excited in their boſoms the livelieſt emotions of regret. Her remains were yeſterday attended, with every demonſtration of ſorrow and reſpect, to Trinity Church, where the ſervice of the Church was performed by the Rev. Mr. DEHON; after which they were depoſited in the family vault of the late Governor Wanton, adjoining to the Clifton burial ground.

—At Providence on Tueſday laſt, Mrs. MEHITABLE SOULE, conſort of Capt. Richard Soule, in the 59th year of her age.

—On Wedneſday laſt, Mrs. MARY HOYLE, relict of the late Mr. John Hoyle, in the 81ſt year of her age.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF NEWPORT.

ENTERED,

Brig Reſort, Story, Canton: Swediſh ſchooner Marſtrand, Johnſon, Turks-Iſland.

CLEARED,

Brig Induſtry, Carter, Charleſton: ſchooner Mount-Vernon, Shove, Boſton: ſloop Golden-Age, Perry, New-York.

Arrived at this Port on Saturday laſt the Swediſh ſchooner Marſtrand, Capt. Johnſon, in 18 days from Turks-Iſland.—Feb. 3, ſpoke the Spaniſh ſhip Lorina, 10 days from Havanna for Cadiz.

Arrived on Monday, Brig Reſort, Story, of New-York, from Canton, laſt from Batavia, with a valuable cargo of Teas, Nankins and Silks.—Left at Canton, April 27th, Brig Caroline, Cummings, of Philadelphia, uncertain when to ſail.—Left at Batavia, Sept. 18th, Ships Rebecca, M'Niel, of Baltimore; Bonnetta, D'Wenthagen, of Philadelphia; Illinois, Burger, and Enterprize, Mix, of New-York; all uncertain when to ſail. The Ship Arthur, of Providence, paſſed the Straits of Sunda, in June, for Canton.—The Ship Projector, of New-York, ſailed from the Iſle of France in June, for Canton.

Sale at Auction.

On MONDAY, February 20, 1809, at

Lopez & Dexter's Office,

Fair or Foul Weather

A LARGE Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, the effects of a Merchant unfortunate in Trade.—Conditions, 2, 3 and 4 Months.

Sales to commence at 2 o'clock P. M.

LOPEZ & DEXTER, *Auct'rs.*

Newport, Feb. 16, 1809

Poſitively the laſt time in this Town.

That moſt rational of all Amuſements,

ELECTRICAL EXHIBITIONS,

On MONDAY EVENING, Feb 20, 1809,

At the STATE HOUSE CHAMBER, which will be made warm and comfortable.

WILLIAM KING,

PHILOSOPHICAL and MEDICAL ELECTRICIAN.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he is requeſted by a number of friends to the ſcience of Electricity, to reduce the price of Admittance. This being the laſt Evening of his Exhibiting in this Town, and conſidering the convenience of the Chamber he exhibits in, to accommodate a large Company, he has concluded to reduce the price of Tickets to 25 Cents.

The Evening's Amuſement will be agreeably to his former Bills.

The Experiments to begin at 7 o'clock.

N. B. Thoſe who have already viſited his Exhibition, will be again admitted *Gratis.*

MR. KING has taken a room at the *Newport Hotel*, for the purpoſe of adminiſtering Electricity for Medical purpoſes: and now offers his ſervices as a Medical Electrician, to the inhabitants of Newport and its vicinity.

His method of applying the Electrical fluid in Diſeaſe is both pleaſant and efficacious, and has had the approbation of many eminent Phyſicians. Perſons afflicted with the following Maladies, have by his manner of Electrifying, received great relief, and ſome were perfectly cured, without any other aſſiſtance:—

Burns, Scalds and Bruiſes, Cancers, Deafneſs, Gutta Serena, Opacity of the Cornaca; Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Hyſterics and Diſeaſes peculiar to Women, Head-acke, King's Evil, Lock Jaw, Madneſs, Contraction of the Nerves, Pleuriſy, Palſy, Sprains, St. Vivers's Dance and St. Anthony's Fire. The Gout, Rheumatic and many other Pains, are directly relieved without the Patient's receiving any ſhock. His price for Electrifying at his Room is 25 Cents each time. He will wait on thoſe who requeſt it with his Machine, at their Houſes.—Price One Dollar.—The Poor may receive its benefits Gratis.

N. B. Mr K. makes and keeps for Sale Electrical Machines of various deſcriptions, particularly ſuitable for Medical purpoſes.

Newport, Feb. 17, 1809.

question was taken on accepting the report and passing the Resolves.—Yeas 205—Nays 139.

Yesterday was observed by the Hon. Legislature of this Commonwealth as a Day of Humiliation and Prayer, agreeably to their Resolve.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1809.

The Wood, which was for sale in this town, being expended, and the usual supplies by water, interrupted by the extreme cold; it has been a great relief to many who were distressed, by the supply of wood brought in Sleds from Tiverton, over the New Stone Bridge;—a circumstance never before known in this town. These Sleds have brought from one, to one and a quarter cords each and there has been thirty-three Sled-loads in one day.—The distance from Tiverton is 12 miles, and from thence to the wood-lands 2 to 6 miles more, making a distance of 14 to 18 miles.—The price has been eight Dollars per cord.

To guard the Farmers from loss or discouragement, who brought the wood, by the quantity reducing the price; and to give opportunity to those to purchase, who could not buy a whole load; a person has been employed to take what was not sold each day, at the price asked, and to sell and deliver the same in small quantities at the cost, free of cartage or other expence.

On Monday last, a Subscription was opened, at the Newport Insurance Company's Office, to defray the loss which might accrue in the purchase of Wood, brought by land in Sleds, and the delivery of the same in small quantities at the cost, free of charge:—Also to pay for Wood, to deliver those of our fellow-citizens, (who are not on the poor list) that were destitute of this necessary article, and unable to purchase, in consequence of the distresses arising from the Embargo, and the severe Winter; which Subscription, we are happy to say, has received the most liberal encouragement.—Messrs. EDWARD THURSTON, and JOSIAH C. SHAW, were appointed to offer it, receive the sums subscribed, and pay to the Committee, whom the Subscribers should appoint to receive and appropriate the same.—Messrs. EDWARD THURSTON, and JOHN TILLINGHAST, have kindly undertaken to enquire, and find out those, who have the first Claims on this Subscription, and report their names, families and situations, to the Committee, who direct distributions to be made.—Those to whom the Subscription may not have been offered, are informed, that it is still open, in the hands of Mr. JOSIAH C. SHAW, and that all additions to it, will be gratefully received.—The Committee, from a painful knowledge they have acquired, of the numerous wants, and of many who until these times never knew want: have made an arrangement for receiving and distributing Donations, in Corn, Meal, Rice, Flour, Bread, and other Provisions.—Mr. HENRY MOORE, has kindly offered to receive and deliver the same to the order of the Committee: That all Donations, in these articles, will be thankfully received.

A Book will be kept of all Receipts, and of their distribution, which will be left at the Newport Insurance Company's Office, for Inspection.

In this Benevolence—no distinction of sect in religion, or party in politics, are known.—To such as require assistance, what has been, or may be given, will be faithfully distributed.

The rigor and inclemency of the present Winter, is more severe and excruciating than what we have experienced for many years past; and calls loudly on those who are fortune's favourites, and blessed with the possession of opulence and plenty, to exert their kindest offices of charity and bounty, towards their fellow-citizens, and fellow-men, in distress. On such an occasion, so interesting to the feelings of all, the hearts of the *benevolent* must always sympathize—and their purses be open to the sufferings and privations of honest, industrious individuals, who, under the present afflictive crisis, are deprived of every hope and consolation, which administers balm and sweet to the bitter cup of existence. In addition to our other evils, it is not of the *least* importance that the stagnation of all business, and the stoppage of commerce and trade, have reduced to the most humiliating circumstances of poverty, many who would otherwise be both willing and able to earn, with industry and diligence, their necessary subsistence. But alas! by the unhappy situation of our affairs, which not only produces the most immediate pressure, but alarms us with anxiety for the future, they feel themselves destitute of every needful resource—their "honest pride which scorns to beg," is deeply affected; and they perceive their "little all," which they had so long been amassing with unremitting pains, spent and exhausted in the payment of their necessary debts; or in making provision for themselves and families.

In this dilemma what are they to do?—What means have they in their power of redress? What—except from the beneficence of those who are favoured by heaven to dispense the treasures of its bounty?—With the springs of commerce, all enterprize of whatever nature, has been entirely dried up—the poor have been *necessarily* rendered objects of contribution to the charitable and humane:—and a subscription has lately been put on foot, which promises the most ample munificence; and the most generous and extensive alleviation of their distresses. Thanks be to the liberal-minded of our fellow-citizens for this seasonable expression of their benevolence!—May the gratitude of those whom they favour—the smiles of an upright conscience, and the soothing consolation that the eye of Heaven looks down with approbation on their labours—always attend them. The purpose of the subscription is intended to supply the destitute part of our inhabitants with the necessaries of life, but chiefly with wood. Those who are deficient in the means of payment may be liberally supplied—the hand of distribution is to be extended to all:—all are to share in the benefit, and find equal relief.—Upwards of 400 dollars have already been subscribed for this charitable purpose, and expectations are entertained of a much larger amount.

It is needless for us to express our approbation of a measure which so evidently praises itself:—which displays the benevolence of our fellow-townsmen in so favourable a light, and which reflects a degree of credit on the place of our mutual residence. Let it be hoped, however, that charity and munificence will not stop here; that the gratuitous labours of the humane may be extended *still further* towards the afflicted—that those who pine in secret wretchedness may be called forth from their haunts of suffering—that they may experience the healing hand of generosity, and learn to forget, in comfort and peace, their accumulated sorrows.—Such objects no doubt there are, but many of them are too delicately proud and ashamed to ask for assistance: But then it is the christian's duty "*to feed the hungry, to clothe the naked,*" and to harbour those who are in poverty and distress. Let the rich repay in this way the wealth and prosperity with which Heaven has blessed them; and those in more moderate circumstances remember, the smiles of Providence must eventually crown those with success, who, in the sunshine of competence and ease, are charitable and kind to the miserable and afflicted.

WASHINGTON's LETTER.

Read, Pause, Ponder!

We call the close and undivided attention of our readers to the subsequent letter dated in 1799 from that distinguished patriot, the late General Washington, to his friend, Patrick Henry, Esq. The French party in this country are here completely designated and painted in their natural colours, and though names are not called, we may easily conjecture who were meant by the *few great characters in Virginia*, who were at their head. The foolish and wicked endeavours to stigmatize every one of an opposite political way of thinking by charges of *partiality for monarchy* are here developed and deprecated; and it is made evident that *WASHINGTON considered himself and the whole body of federalists throughout the Union, as that part of the community who were thus wantonly and unjustly traduced.* If there is any *federalist* in our country, who does not recognize at once in this exposition of the political sentiments of their immortal author, those of his own creed, and does not experience a degree of pride and pleasure in their resemblance, we do not envy him his feelings. If there is a *democrat* in the country who is not convinced that his party are pointed out as *friends of France even to the injury of their own country*, he must either be deficient in understanding or wilfully blind. Let every *federalist* preserve this precious relic of his departed friend, and when a democratic adversary shall vainly attempt to claim the Great WASHINGTON as the friend and the favourer of his political creed, let him triumphantly produce, to the other's utter confusion, this invaluable document.

("CONFIDENTIAL.)

"*Mount-Vernon, Jan. 15, 1799.*

"DEAR SIR,

"At the threshold of this letter, I ought to make an apology for its contents; but if you will give me credit for my motives, I will contend for no more, however erroneous my sentiments may appear to you. It would be a waste of time to attempt to bring to the view of a person of your observation and discernment, the endeavours of a certain party among us, to disquiet the public mind with unfounded alarms; to arraign every act of the administration; to set the people at variance with their government, and to embarrass all its measures. Equally useless would it be to predict what must be the inevitable consequences of such policy, if it cannot be arrested. Unfortunately, and extremely do I regret it, *the state of Virginia has taken the lead in this opposition.* I have said the state, because the conduct of its legislature, in the eyes of the world, will authorize the expression—because it is an incontrovertible fact, that the *principal leaders of the opposition* dwell in it, and because no doubt is entertained, I believe, that with the help of the chiefs in other states, all the plans are arranged, and systematically pursued by their followers in other parts of the Union, though in no state, except Kentucky, that I have heard of, has legislative countenance been obtained, beyond Virginia. It has been said, that the great mass of the citizens of this state, are well affected, notwithstanding, to the general government and the Union; and I am willing to believe it—nay do believe it; But how is this to be reconciled with their suffrages at the elections of representatives, both to congress and their state legislature, who are men opposed to the first, and, by the tendency of their measures, would destroy the latter? Some among us have endeavoured to account for this inconsistency, and though convinced themselves of its truth, they are unable to convince others, who are unacquainted with the internal policy of the state. One of the reasons assigned, is, that the *most respectable and best qualified characters among us, will not come forward.* Easy and happy in their circumstances at home, and believing themselves secure in their liberty and property, they will not forsake them or their occupations, and engage in the turmoil of public business: or expose themselves to the calumnies of their opponents, whose weapons are detraction. But at such a crisis as this, when every thing dear and valuable to us is assailed: when this party hang upon the wheels of government as a dead weight, opposing every measure that is calculated for *defence and self preservation: and abetting the nefarious views* of another nation upon our rights: preferring, as long as they durst contend openly against the spirit and resentment of the people, the interest of France to the welfare of their OWN COUNTRY: justifying the *first, at the expense of the latter:* When every act of their own government is tortured, by constructions they will not bear, into attempts to infringe and trample upon the constitution, with a view to introduce Monarchy: When the most unceasing and purest exertions were making to maintain a neutrality which had been proclaimed by the executive, approved unequivocally by Congress, by the state legislatures, nay by the people themselves, in various meetings, and to preserve the country in peace, *are charged as a measure calculated to favour Great-Britain at the expense of France:* and all those who had an agency in it, *are accused of being under the influence of the former, and her pensioners:* When measures are systematically and pertinaciously pursued, WHICH MUST EVENTUALLY DISSOLVE* THE UNION, OR PRODUCE COERCION: I say, when these things have become obvious, ought characters who are best able to rescue their country from the pending evil, to remain at home? 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* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

With great and very sincere regard and respect, I am, dear sir,

Your most obedient, very humble servant,

G. WASHINGTON.

Patrick Henry, Esq.

From WASHINGTON. Feb. 11, 1809.

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[* *This immediate non-intercourse, we presume, means so far as regards Exportations.*]

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The Whigs of New-Hampshire have nominated the Hon. JEREMIAH SMITH, for Governor of that State. He is the present Chief Justice. The election is held in March.

DIED.—In this town, on the 8th inst. Mr. EDWARD SISSON, in the 67th year of his age;—maintaining, through life, the character of an honest man—He loved mercy, acted with justice, and walked humbly before his God.

—On Monday evening departed this life, suddenly, Mrs. SARAH READ, consort of Dr. WILLIAM READ, of Charleston, South-Carolina—a lady, who, during her short residence in this town, had very much endeared herself to her acquaintances, by the uncommon benevolence of her mind, and urbanity of her manners; and whose sudden decease has excited in their bosoms the liveliest emotions of regret. Her remains were yesterday attended, with every demonstration of sorrow and respect, to Trinity Church, where the service of the Church was performed by the Rev. Mr. DEHON; after which they were deposited in the family vault of the late Governor Wanton, adjoining to the Clifton burial ground.

—At Providence on Tuesday last, Mrs. MEHITABLE SOULE, consort of Capt Richard Soule, in the 59th year of her age.—On Wednesday last, Mrs. MARY HOYLE, relict of the late Mr. John Hoyle, in the 81st year of her age.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF NEWPORT.

ENTERED,

Brig Resort, Story, Canton: Swedish schooner Marstrand, Johnson, Turks-Island.

CLEARED,

Brig Industry, Carter, Charleston: schooner Mount-Vernon, Shove, Boston: sloop Golden-Age, Perry, New-York.

Arrived at this Port on Saturday last the Swedish schooner Marstrand, Capt. Johnson, in 18 days from Turks-Island.—Feb. 3, spoke the Spanish ship Lorina, 10 days from Havanna for Cadiz.

Arrived on Monday, Brig Resort, Story, of New-York, from Canton, last from Batavia, with a valuable cargo of Teas, Nankins and Silks.—Left at Canton, April 27th, Brig Caroline, Cummings, of Philadelphia, uncertain when to sail.—Left at Batavia, Sept. 18th, Ships Rebecca, M'Niel, of Baltimore; Bonnetta, D'Weirhagen, of Philadelphia; Illinois, Burger, and Enterprize, Mix, of New-York; all uncertain when to sail. The Ship Arthur, of Providence, passed the Straits of Sunda, in June, for Canton.—The Ship Projector, of New-York, sailed from the Isle of France in June, for Canton.

Sale at Auction.

On MONDAY, February 20, 1809, at

Lopez & Dexter's Office,

Fair or Foul Weather.

A LARGE Assortment of DRY GOODS, the effects of a Merchant unfortunate in Trade.—Conditions, 2, 3 and 4 Months.

Sales to commence at 2 o'clock P. M.

LOPEZ & DEXTER, *Auc'rs.*

Newport, Feb. 16, 1809.

Positively the last time in this Town.

That most rational of all Amusements,

ELECTRICAL EXHIBITIONS.

On MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 20, 1809.

At the STATE-HOUSE CHAMBER, which will be made warm and comfortable.

WILLIAM KING,

PHILOSOPHICAL and MEDICAL ELECTRICIAN.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he is requested by a number of friends to the science of Electricity, to reduce the price of Admittance. This being the last Evening of his Exhibiting in this Town, and considering the convenience of the Chamber he exhibits in, to accommodate a large Company, he has concluded to reduce the price of Tickets to 25 Cents.

The Evening's Amusement will be agreeably to his former Bills.

The Experiments to begin at 7 o'clock.

N. B. Those who have already visited his Exhibition, will be again admitted *Gratis.*

MR. KING has taken a room at the *Newport Hotel*, for the purpose of administering Electricity for Medical purposes; and now offers his services as a Medical Electrician, to the inhabitants of Newport and its vicinity.

His method of applying the Electrical fluid in Disease is both pleasant and efficacious, and has had the approbation of many eminent Physicians. Persons afflicted with the following Maladies, have by his manner of Electrifying, received great relief, and some were perfectly cured, without any other assistance:—

Burns, Scalds and Bruises, Cancers, Deafness, Gutta Serena, Opacity of the Cornaca; Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Hysterics and Diseases peculiar to Women, Head-acke, King's Evil, Lock Jaw, Madness, Contraction of the Nerves, Pleurisy, Palsy, Sprains, St. Viters's Dance and St. Anthony's Fire. The Gout, Rheumatic and many other Pains, are directly relieved without the Patient's receiving any shock. His price for Electrifying at his Room is 25 Cents each time. He will wait on those who request it with his Machine, at their Houses.—Price One Dollar.—The Poor may receive its benefits Gratis.

N. B. Mr. K. makes and keeps for Sale Electrical Machines of various descriptions, particularly those for Medical purposes.

Newport, Feb. 17, 1809.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Twenty Thousand Dollars,
May be gained for Two and an Half
DOLLARS!!
IN THE THIRD CLASS
Of the Lottery authorised by Law for removing Obstructions in the
RIVER LEHIGH.

SCHEME.

	Dollars.	*Dollars*
2 prizes of	10,000 each	20,000
2	5000	10 000
2	25,00	5,000
3	1,000	3,000
6	500	3,000
15	200	3,000
30	100	3,000
60	50	3,000
150	20	3,000
300	10	3 000
13500	5	69,000
35 630 not 2½ blanks to a prize.		
50,000 tickets at 2½ dollars:		125 000

TO draw 500 tickets each day, at the State-House in Philadelphia, and the prizes to be paid by *Thomas Allibone Esq* the Treasurer, in this city, 30 days after the conclusion of the drawing, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.—Prizes not demanded in 12 months after the close of the drawing, to be considered as relinquished to the Lottery.

Part of the above Prizes determinable as follows :
The first drawn ticket on the 1th, 5th, 10th, 15th, 20th, 25th 30th 35th 40th, 45th, 50th, and 55th days. 20 Dollars each.
do. on the 60th. 65th, 70th. and 75 h do. 500 do.
do. on the 80th & 85th do. 1000 do.
do. 90th do. 2,500 do.
do. 95 h do. 5 000 do.
do. 100th do. 10,000 do.
The two 10,000 Dollars prizes to receive each in part payment 25 shares of the Lehigh stock at 100 dollars each.
The two 5000 dollars 10 shares.
The two 2500 do. 5 do.

Having undertaken the agency of the above Lottery, the tickets of which, except about 7000, are signed by Thomas Allibone, Esq as Treasurer, the public are respectfully informed that every possible exertion will be used to draw it at an early day. Five thousand of the tickets have already been sold, and from the extraordinary demand, it is expected that the sales by the first Monday in March will enable the commissioners, who have already progressed considerably in preparing the numbers, &c. for the wheel, to commence the drawing.

The immense advantages of a clear navigation of the Lehigh, must be obvious to every one in the least degree acquainted with the situation of that River. This important main branch of the Delaware, at the mouth of which stands the flourishing town of Easton, is now connected by a turnpike portage of 30 miles, with the towns of Nescopeck and Berwick, on the east branch of the Susquehanna, from which a communication has been this season opened to Newton, on the Tioga, in the state of New-York, on the track of the Turnpike road authorized by the Legislature. From Newton there is a good road (also authorized to be turnpiked) to the head of Seneca Lake, which affords an excellent navigation or large vessels to Geneva, the Emporium of the Genesee country, all the supplies of which would find their nearest, cheapest, and best route to Philadelphia by the waters to the Susquehanna, Lehigh and Delaware, interrupted only by two portages, one of 15 miles from the head of the Seneca Lake to Newton, the other of 30 miles from Nescopeck by a turnpike road to Lausanne on the Lehigh: The roads alluded to also form the nearest and best route *from Philadelphia to the falls of Niagara*, the most magnificent of all the works of nature. The river Lehigh and these roads have a mutual dependence on each other, and these important objects it is hoped will, exclusive of the high prizes referred to in the scheme, which may be had for the small sum of 2 1-2 dollars, be a sufficient inducement to every citizen in this and the adjacent states, to lend his aid in the promotion of an undertaking calculated to produce such great national results.

Societies, associations, and individuals purchasing not less than 50 tickets will be allowed to pay for them by instalments much to their interest.

Letters post paid, and inclosing the cash, will be duly attended to, and prizes of Lotteries of this City and of New-York received in payment.

GEORGE TAYLOR, jun.
No 85, south second-street.
Philadelphia, December 10, 1808.

☞ Orders for Tickets in the above Lottery, attended to at this Office—and at the Exchange-Office of J. C. SHAW.

INSOLVENCY.

WHEREAS LYNDON A. FULLER, of Westerly, in the county of Washington, Merchant, and one of the late firm of *Wells & Fuller* hath by act of Assembly obtained the benefit of the Act of 1756, entitled an act for the relief of insolvent debtors, and in consequence thereof transferred to the Subscribers, as Commissioners, all the goods and chattels, rights and credits, of the late firm of *Wells & Fuller*, for the benefit of their creditors—These are therefore to give notice accordingly, and to request all those who have any of the property, or are indebted unto said firm, to call on the Subscribers to whom the same is transferred, and to make payment and delivery thereof, to prevent cost. And all those who have any demands on the said firm to exhibit and prove the same unto us at the house of Charles Barber, in South-Kingstown, on the first Mondays of February or April next.

CYRUS FRENCH,
LEVI TOTTEN,
WILKINS UPDIKE } *Assignees & Commissioners.*

South Kingstown, Jan. 10 1809.

I HEREBY forbid all Persons harbouring or trusting my Wife *Susannah S. Carter*, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this Date. WILLIAM CARTER.
Newport, Feb. 6, 1809.

India Cottons.

Just received and for Sale at No. 104 *Thames-Street, corner of the Old Church Lane, by*

James Hammond,

A LARGE Assortment of INDIA COTTONS from 3 to 5 quarters wide, some of which are very fine, and suitable for Sheeting, Shirting &c &c.—*Likewise*, A New Supply of DRY GOODS generally, in addition to his former Stock of English and India Goods, all of which will be sold cheap.
Newport, Jan 20, 1809.

John F. Townsend & Co.

No. 123, *Thames-street, Front of Capt. James Perry's.*

HAVE just received an additional supply of GOODS suited to the present and approaching season, which they offer for sale on the lowest terms, among which are :—India Cottons, cotton shirting, flannels, baizes, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, fine linen Cambric, fine cambric Handkerchiefs, black and crimson tabby Velvets, ladies and gentlemen's white, slate and black English silk Hose, long and habit beaver Gloves black Sattin, cotton armletts, large cotton fancy shawls, black and white Crape, scarlet Bombazet, pelice Flannels, a few pieces very fine Irish Linens, Muffs and Tippets, &c.—Also or Sale, a handsome assortment of real Superfine black, blue, brown, corbeau, bottle green and drab Broadcloths and Cassimeres, which from their prices, cannot all to please those in want.
Newport, Sept. 30, 1808.

Solomon Townsend & Co.

No. 157 *Thames street.*

HAVE just received their supply of Fall and Winter GOODS, which they offer for Sale on the most reasonable terms.
Newport, Sept 30, 1808.

Jacob & Joshua Lopez,

Offer for Sale at their Store No. 5, *the North side of Washington-square and next door to Mr. Charles Feke :—The following articles of GROCERY, warranted to be genuine :—*

BEST Cogniac Brandy.
Jamaica Spirits.
St. Croix Rum.
Madeira Wine, of a particular kind.
Lisbon Ditto.
Teneriffe Ditto.
Constantia Ditto.
Malaga Ditto.
Claret Ditto.
Molasses.
Hyson, Hyson-skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas.
Loaf, Lump, Powdered, Clay'd and Muscavado Sugar.
West-India and Batavia Coffee.
Pimento, Pepper, Currants. Raisins.
Chocolate, Almonds, Ginger.
London Mustard, Hard Soap.
Also, 800 wt. of Bees Wax.
And other Articles usually called for in the Grocery Line.

Those who are desirous of purchasing Groceries of the first Quality, are requested to call at their Store, where the smallest favours will be gratefully acknowledged.
Newport, January 7, 1809.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons who have demands, or unsettled Accounts with the late Firm of *GARDNER & DEAN*, or *SILAS DEAN*, are requested to call on the Subscriber and settle the same, and those indebted are requested to make payment, as the Accounts must be closed.

SILAS DEAN.
Newport, Jan. 28. 1809.

Stephen Deblois,

HAS on hand an Assortment of Broadcloths, Coatings, Plains, Kerseymeres, &c. &c. which he will dispose of on short credit, much lower than the Embargo prices.—Those who have unsettled Accounts with the Estate of his late Father, are called on for the last time for adjustment.
Newport, Feb. 4, 1809.

William Douglass,

At the Head of Broad-Street.

HAS just received 1000 wt. clean Red Clover Seed ; 100 bushels Heard's Seed 100 do. Borden's Seed.—The above Seeds are new, and clean, and will be Sold cheap for Cash.
Newport, Feb. 2, 1809.

WILLIAM HELME,

Respectfully informs his Friends and the public in general.

THAT he has taken the HOUSE, lately occupied by Mr. *Oliver Purse*, near the State-House, where Ladies and Gentlemen will be accommodated with Boarding and Lodging; and select Parties, or Clubs, provided with Dinner, at short notice, and upon the most reasonable terms—Those who may please to favor him with their company, may rely upon every possible attention, and the best of accommodations.

☞ Horses and Chaises to Let, and Stabling for Horses, &c. on application as above.
Newport, Feb 3, 1809.

WE the Subscribers being by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors against the estate of *John C. Scott*, late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of said estate to bring in and prove their respective claims, and that we will attend at our respective dwellings for that purpose

FRANCIS MALBONE
JOHN MEIN
WILLIAM ENNIS. } *Com'rs.*

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to
THOMAS TOWNSEND, *Admr.*
Newport, Dec. 12, 1808.

Godfrey Wenwood,

HAS FOR SALE
On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin Bread ; Alexandria and New-York Flour of the first quality ; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel ; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mystic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

Hops by the pound ; Malt by the bushel or smaller quantity ; Wheat Bran by the bushel ; Coal by the bushel.—*Also*, A quantity of Bricks and Tile, made of Pipe Clay, suitable for Ovens.
Newport, December 31, 1808.

Henry Y. Cranston & Co

Respectfully inform the Public

THAT they have on hand a variety of GROCERIES, which they would dispose of for cash or approved credit, among which are the following, viz :—Three Hogsheads sweet flavoured high 3d proof Antigua Rum, 3 Do. 2d ditto ; 3 Hogsheads Molasses ; 6 Pipes Gin ; 25 barrels superfine Flour, of a superior inspection ; 20 kegs Ginger ; 6 barrels Havanna Sugar ; 300 wt. Loa Sugar ; 250 wt. best English Starch ; 14 gross spice Bitters ; 8 chests Souchong Tea ; 20 reams Foolscap Paper ; 100 do. brown ditto ; 1000 wt. Cordage ; 12 dozen Bedcords ; 4 bags Pepper; 3 do Pimento; 10 packs Cassia ; 25 barrels Cider, of an excellent quality ; 8 Hogsheads St. Kitts 2d 3d and 4th proof Rum ; 30 quintals Cod Fish ; 6 bags Coffee.—*Also*, To Let, and possession given immediately, a Dwelling-House, situated on a very pleasant part of Easton's Point, with every accommodation necessary to render it convenient for a small family.—For further particulars, inquire at their Store, No. 15, Market-Square.
Newport, Nov. 11, 1808.

New and Cheap Goods.

Harvey Sessions, & Co.

No. 125 *Thames-Street.*

HAVE just received their Assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of almost every article usually called for in a Dry Goods Store, which they are determined to sell at the most reduced prices, for Cash or approved credit
Newport. Nov 4, 1808

THE Subscriber has been appointed by the Court of Probate for the town of Middletown, Administrator on the estate of TRUSTUM DEVOL, late of said Town, deceased, represented insolvent, and has given bond as the law directs.—All persons having any demands against said estate, are requested to exhibit them for settlement, and those indebted, to make immediate payment to JAMES CHASE, *Adm'r.*
Middletown, 4th of 2d mo. 1809.

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

THE Creditors of *Ray Bliven*, of Newport, in the county of Newport, mariner, are hereby notified to appear, if they see fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at East-Greenwich, on the fourth Monday of February next, and shew cause if any they have, why his Petition for the benefit of an Act made June A. D. 1756, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, should not be granted.

THOMAS PECKHAM, *Dep. Sec'ry:*
Newport, Jan. 27, 1809.

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

THE Creditors of *Josiah Clarke*, of New-Shoreham, in the county of Newport, Trader, are hereby notified to appear at the General Assembly, to be holden at East-Greenwich in the county of Kent, on the fourth Monday of February next, if they think fit, and shew cause if any they have; why his Petition for the benefit of an act, made June 1756, for the relief of insolvent debtors should not be granted.

THOMAS PECKHAM, *Dep. Sec'ry.*
Newport, Jan. 21, 1809.

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations:

THE Creditors of *Joshua Pearce*, jun. of North Kingstown, in the county of Washington, mariner, are hereby notified to appear, if they think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at East-Greenwich, on the fourth Monday of February instant, and shew cause if any they have why his Petition for the benefit of an act made June 1756, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, should not be granted.

THOMAS PECKHAM, *Dep. Sec'ry.*
Newport, Feb. 2 1809.

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

THE Creditors of *Oliver Gardner*, of South-Kingstown, in the county of Washington, are hereby notified to appear, if they think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at East-wich, on the fourth Monday of February instant, and shew cause if any they have, why his Petition for the benefit of an Act, made June 1756, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors should not be granted.

THOMAS PECKHAM, *Dep. Sec'ry.*
Newport, Feb. 2, 1809.

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

THE Creditors of *Enoch Lewis*, of New-Shoreham, in the county of Newport, cordwainer, are hereby notified to appear, if they think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at East Greenwich, on the fourth Monday of February next, and shew cause if any they have, why his Petition for the benefit of an Act made June, A. D. 1756, for the relief of Insolvent debtors, should not be granted

THOMAS PECKHAM, *Dep. Sec'ry.*
Newport, Jan. 21. 1809.

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

THE Creditors of *Patience Stoddard*, of Newport, in the county of Newport, widow, are hereby notified to appear, if they think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at East Greenwich, on the fourth Monday of February next, and shew cause (if any they have) why her petition for the benefit of an act made June 1756 for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, should not be granted.

THOMAS PECKHAM, *Dep. Sec'ry.*
Newport, Jan. 23, 1809.

Earl & Allston,

At their Store, on Handy's Wharf, Newport,

HAVE received by late arrivals from Liverpool, an extensive supply of Charts, brass and wood Compasses, Telescopes, &c rendering their assortment very complete ; and have constantly on hand :—

Superfine Flour of the most approved brands.
Bar, Rod and Hoop Iron, } Various Sizes.
Stoves and Camboose, } Various Sizes.
Greene's Anchors. } Various Sizes.
Linseed and Lamp Oil.
Paints of different colours.
Tar, Pitch, Turpentine and Rosin.
Bunting and ready-made Colours.
Sheathing Paper.
Spikes and Nails assorted.
Hooks and Thimbles.

Together with all the articles of Ship Chandlery necessary for the equipment of vessels, which they offer for sale on liberal terms.—Orders from distant customers shall meet with due attention.

Also, just received and for sale
Swede's Iron of the following sizes, by the Ton or less :—1¼ and 2 inch flat ; 1inch, 7-8, 6-8 7-8 square ; do. do do. do. round Ditto.
Newport, Sept. 19, 1808.

Saunders Breese,

No. 1, *Handy's Wharf, keeps constantly for sale.*

FRESH Superfine FLOUR selected for private families of the most approved brands.—He has now in store 100 barrels New-York superfine and 150 ditto Alexandria Ditto which he offers at moderate prices and liberal credit.
Newport, March 22, 1808.

Daniel Sheldon,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general

THAT he continues the Lumber business as formerly, at his old stand on Sherburne's Wharf, where he offers for Sale, a variety of Lumber of the first quality, and at the lowest prices.—the smallest favours gratefully acknowledged.
Newport, July 15, 1808.

TO BE LET,

When Possession may be had.

THE Large DWELLING HOUSE, lately occupied by Gen. READ, being on the lower part of Thames-Street, with the Coach-House, Stable and other premises thereto belonging.—For particulars and terms apply to SAMUEL ELAM.
Dec. 12, 1808.

TO BE LET,

And possession given the 15*th inst.*

THAT House and Shop in Thames Street, No. 119 now occupied by *Nathaniel Nason.*—Apply to GEORGE CHAMPLIN.
Newport, October 1, 1808.

TO LET,

And possession given the 10*th of December*

THAT large and commodious Dwelling-House and half the Garden adjoining, in Thames-Street, answering for two families lately occupied by *James Munroe.*—Apply to EDWARD EASTON.
Newport, Nov. 22, 1808.

VALUABLE ESTATES.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale his ESTATES, consisting of the West Ferry, &c. situated on Jamestown, and the Dwelling-House he now occupies, situated on the Long-Wharf, in Newport—For urther particulars, apply to JOHN C. ALMY.
Newport, January 13, 1809.

TO LET,

THAT commodious HOUSE, with two Shops in front, which was improved by the late Col. WILLIAM TEW, deceased.—Said Shops are the best stands for business in Newport. The House has every convenience, having a well of water a good cellar and is in good repair.—For further particulars inquire of
ABRAHAM TILLEY or
WILLIAM TEW.
Newport, Dec. 2, 1808.

TO BE LET,

And immediate possession given

THAT large, commodious and well-finished new Store with a room adjoining fifteen feet square, in which there is a convenient fire place, situated in Thames-Street, next north of Mr. Silas Dean's.—For terms apply to the Subscriber.
PAUL M. MUMFORD.
Newport, Sept. 30, 1808.

FOR SALE,

And immediate possession given.

THE pleasantly situated DWELLING-HOUSE and Lot of Land, No. 212, Thames-Street.—The Lot is about 74 feet front, and extends back 420 feet.—For further particulars and terms, (which are liberal) apply to HENRY BULL.

☞ The above HOUSE, if not sold by the 1st of March next, will then be to Let.
Newport, Jan. 27, 1809.

NOTICE.

COUNTRY Produce will be taken in Payment for Boots Shoes and Groceries, at the Store of C. COGGESHALL, No. 144 Thames street.—Who has for Sale a Quantity of SHRUB.
Newport, Jan. 20, 1809.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Twenty Thousand Dollars,
May be gained for Two and an Half
DOLLARS!!
IN THE THIRD CLASS
Of the Lottery authorised by Law for removing Obstructions in the
RIVER LEHIGH.

SCHEME.

	Dollars.	*Dollars*
2 prizes of	10,000 each	20,000
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John F. Townsend & Co.

No. 123, *Thames-street, Front of Capt. James Perry's.*

HAVE just received an additional supply of GOODS suited to the present and approaching season, which they offer for sale on the lowest terms, among which are :—India Cottons, cotton shirting, flannels, baizes, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, fine linen Cambric, fine cambric Handkerchiefs, black and crimson tabby Velvets, ladies and gentlemen's white, slate and black English silk Hose, long and habit beaver Gloves black Sattin, cotton armletts, large cotton fancy shawls, black and white Crape, scarlet Bombazet, pelice Flannels, a few pieces very fine Irish Linens, Muffs and Trippets, &c.—Also or Sale, a handsome assortment of real Superfine black, blue, brown, corbeau, bottle green and drab Broadcloths and Cassimeres, which from their prices, cannot all to please those in want.
Newport, Sept. 30, 1808.

Solomon Townsend & Co.

No. 157 *Thames street.*

HAVE just received their supply of Fall and Winter GOODS, which they offer for Sale on the most reasonable terms.
Newport, Sept. 30, 1808.

Jacob & Joshua Lopez,

Offer for Sale at their Store No. 5, *the North side of Washington-square and next door to Mr. Charles Feke :—The following articles of GROCERY, warranted to be genuine :—*

BEST Cogniac Brandy.
Jamaica Spirits.
St. Croix Rum.
Madeira Wine, of a particular kind.
Lisbon Ditto.
Teneriffe Ditto.
Constantia Ditto.
Malaga Ditto.
Claret Ditto.
Molasses.
Hyson, Hyson-skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas.
Loaf, Lump, Powdered, Clay'd and Muscavado Sugar.
West-India and Batavia Coffee.
Pimento, Pepper, Currants, Raisins.
Chocolate, Almonds, Ginger.
London Mustard, Hard Soap.
Also, 800 wt. of Bees Wax.

And other Articles usually called for in the Grocery Line.

Those who are desirous of purchasing Groceries of the first Quality, are requested to call at their Store, where the smallest favours will be gratefully acknowledged.
Newport, January 7, 1809.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons who have demands, or unsettled Accounts with the late Firm of *GARDNER & DEAN*, or *SILAS DEAN*, are requested to call on the Subscriber and settle the same, and those indebted are requested to make payment, as the Accounts must be closed.

SILAS DEAN.
Newport, Jan. 28. 1809.

Stephen Deblois,

HAS on hand an Assortment of Broadcloths, Coatings, Plains, Kerseymeres, &c. &c. which he will dispose of on short credit, much lower than the Embargo prices.—Those who have unsettled Accounts with the Estate of his late Father, are called on for the last time for adjustment.
Newport, Feb. 4, 1809.

William Douglass,

At the Head of Broad-Street.

HAS just received 1000 wt. clean Red Clover Seed; 100 bushels Heard's Seed 100 do. Borden's Seed.—The above Seeds are new, and clean, and will be Sold cheap for Cash.
Newport, Feb. 2, 1809.

WILLIAM HELME,

Respectfully informs his Friends and the public in general.

THAT he has taken the HOUSE, lately occupied by Mr. *Oliver Vose*, near the State-House, where Ladies and Gentlemen will be accommodated with Boarding and Lodging; and select Parties, or Clubs, provided with Dinner, at short notice, and upon the most reasonable terms—Those who may please to favor him with their company, may rely upon every possible attention, and the best of accommodations.

☞ Horses and Chaises to Let, and Stabling for Horses, &c. on application as above.
Newport, Feb 3, 1809.

WE the Subscribers being by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors against the estate of *John C. Scott*, late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of said estate to bring in and prove their respective claims, and that we will attend at our respective dwellings for that purpose.

FRANCIS MALBONE
JOHN MEIN
WILLIAM ENNIS. } *Com'rs.*

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

THOMAS TOWNSEND, *Admr,*
Newport, Dec. 12, 1808.

Godfrey Wenwood,

HAS FOR SALE
On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mystic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

Hops by the pound; Malt by the bushel or smaller quantity; Wheat Bran by the bushel; Coal by the bushel.—*Also*, A quantity of Bricks and Tile, made of Pipe Clay, suitable for Ovens.
Newport, December 31, 1808.

Henry Y. Cranston & Co

Respectfully inform the Public

THAT they have on hand a variety of GROCERIES, which they would dispose of for cash or approved credit, among which are the following, viz :—Three Hogsheads sweet flavoured high 3d proof Antigua Rum, 3 Do. 2d ditto; 3 Hogsheads Molasses; 6 Pipes Gin; 25 barrels superfine Flour, of a superior inspection; 20 kegs Ginger; 6 barrels Havanna Sugar; 300 wt. Loa Sugar; 250 wt. best English Starch; 14 gross spice Bitters; 8 chests Souchong Tea; 20 reams Foolscap Paper; 100 do. brown ditto; 1000 wt. Cordage; 12 dozen Bedcords; 4 bags Pepper; 3 do. Pimento; 10 packs Cassia; 25 barrels Cider, of an excellent quality; 8 Hogsheads St. Kitts 2d 3d and 4th proof Rum; 30 quintals Cod Fish; 6 bags Coffee.—*Also*, To Let, and possession given immediately, a Dwelling-House, situated on a very pleasant part of Easton's Point, with every accommodation necessary to render it convenient for a small family.—For further particulars, inquire at their Store, No. 15, Market-Square.
Newport, Nov. 11, 1808.

New and Cheap Goods.

Harvey Sessions, & Co.

No. 125 *Thames-Street.*

HAVE just received their Assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of almost every article usually called for in a Dry Goods Store, which they are determined to sell at the most reduced prices, for Cash or approved credit
Newport. Nov. 4, 1808

THE Subscriber has been appointed by the Court of Probate for the town of Middletown, Administrator on the estate of TRUSTUM DEVOL, late of said Town, deceased, represented insolvent, and has given bond as the law directs.—All persons having any demands against said estate, are requested to exhibit them for settlement, and those indebted, to make immediate payment to JAMES CHASE, *Adm'r.*
Middletown, 4th of 2d mo. 1809.

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

THE Creditors of *Ray Bliven*, of Newport, in the county of Newport, mariner, are hereby notified to appear, if they see fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at East-Greenwich, on the fourth Monday of February next, and shew cause if any they have, why his Petition for the benefit of an Act made June A. D. 1756, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, should not be granted.

THOMAS PECKHAM, *Dep. Sec'ry:*
Newport, Jan. 27, 1809.

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

THE Creditors of *Josiah Clarke*, of New-Shoreham, in the county of Newport, Trader, are hereby notified to appear at the General Assembly, to be holden at East-Greenwich in the county of Kent, on the fourth Monday of February next, if they think fit, and shew cause if any they have, why his Petition for the benefit of an act, made June 1756, for the relief of insolvent debtors should not be granted.

THOMAS PECKHAM, *Dep. Sec'ry.*
Newport, Jan. 21, 1809.

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations:

THE Creditors of *Josbua Pearce*, jun. of North Kingstown, in the county of Washington, mariner, are hereby notified to appear, if they think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at East-Greenwich, on the fourth Monday of February instant, and shew cause if any they have why his Petition for the benefit of an act made June 1756, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, should not be granted.

THOMAS PECKHAM, *Dep. Sec'ry.*
Newport, Feb. 2 1809.

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

THE Creditors of *Oliver Gardner*, of South-Kingstown, in the county of Washington, are hereby notified to appear, if they think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at East-wich, on the fourth Monday of February instant, and shew cause if any they have, why his Petition for the benefit of an Act, made June 1756, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors should not be granted.

THOMAS PECKHAM, *Dep. Sec'ry.*
Newport, Feb. 2, 1809.

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

THE Creditors of *Enoch Lewis*, of New-Shoreham, in the county of Newport, cordwainer, are hereby notified to appear, if they think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at East Greenwich, on the fourth Monday of February next, and shew cause if any they have, why his Petition for the benefit of an Act made June, A. D. 1756, for the relief of Insolvent debtors, should not be granted.

THOMAS PECKHAM, *Dep. Sec'ry.*
Newport, Jan. 21. 1809.

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

THE Creditors of *Patience Stoddard*, of Newport, in the county of Newport, widow, are hereby notified to appear, if they think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at East-Greenwich, on the fourth Monday of February next, and shew cause (if any they have) why her petition for the benefit of an act made June 1756, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, should not be granted.

THOMAS PECKHAM, *Dep. Sec'ry.*
Newport, Jan. 23, 1809.

Earl & Allston,

At their Store, on Handy's Wharf, Newport,

HAVE received by late arrivals from Liverpool, an extensive supply of Charts, brass and wood Compasses, Telescopes, &c rendering their assortment very complete; and have constantly on hand :—

Superfine Flour of the most approved brands.
Bar, Rod and Hoop Iron, } Various Sizes.
Stoves and Cambooses, }
Greene's Anchors. }
Linseed and Lamp Oil.
Paints of different colours.
Tar, Pitch, Turpentine and Rosin.
Bunting and ready-made Colours.
Sheathing Paper.
Spikes and Nails assorted.
Hooks and Thimbles.

Together with all the articles of Ship Chandlery necessary for the equipment of vessels, which they offer for sale on liberal terms.—Orders from distant customers shall meet with due attention.

Also, just received and for sale

Swede's Iron of the following sizes, by the Ton or less :—1¼ and 2 inch flat; Inch, 7-8, 6-8 7-8 square; do. do. do. do. round Ditto.
Newport, Sept. 19, 1808.

Saunders Breese,

No. 1, *Handy's Wharf, keeps constantly for sale.*

FRESH Superfine FLOUR selected for private families of the most approved brands.—He has now in store 100 barrels New-York superfine and 150 ditto Alexandria Ditto which he offers at moderate prices and liberal credit.
Newport, March 22, 1808.

Daniel Sheldon,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general

THAT he continues the Lumber business as formerly, at his old stand on Sherburne's Wharf, where he offers for Sale, a variety of Lumber of the first quality, and at the lowest prices.—the smallest favours gratefully acknowledged.
Newport, July 15, 1808.

TO BE LET,

When Possession may be had.

THE Large DWELLING HOUSE, lately occupied by Gen. READ, being on the lower part of Thames-Street, with the Coach-House, Stable and other premises thereto belonging.—For particulars and terms apply to

SAMUEL ELAM.
Dec. 12, 1808.

TO BE LET,

And possession given the 15*th inst.*

THAT House and Shop in Thames Street, No. 119, now occupied by *Nathaniel Nason.*—Apply to

GEORGE CHAMPLIN.
Newport, October 1, 1808.

TO LET,

And possession given the 10*th of December*

THAT large and commodious Dwelling-House and half the Garden adjoining, in Thames-Street, answering for two families lately occupied by *James Munroe.*—Apply to EDWARD EASTON.
Newport, Nov. 22, 1808.

VALUABLE ESTATES.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale his ESTATES, consisting of the West Ferry, &c. situated on Jamestown, and the Dwelling-House he now occupies, situated on the Long-Wharf, in Newport—For urther particulars, apply to JOHN C. ALMY.
Newport, January 13, 1809.

TO LET,

THAT commodious HOUSE, with two Shops in front, which was improved by the late Col. WILLIAM TEW, deceased.—Said Shops are the best stands for business in Newport. The House has every convenience, having a well of water a good cellar and is in good repair.—For further particulars inquire of

ABRAHAM TILLEY or
WILLIAM TEW.
Newport, Dec. 2, 1808.

TO BE LET,

And immediate possession given

THAT large, commodious and well-finished new Store with a room adjoining fifteen feet square, in which there is a convenient fire place, situated in Thames-Street, next north of Mr. Silas Dean's.—For terms apply to the Subscriber.

PAUL M. MUMFORD.
Newport, Sept. 30, 1808.

FOR SALE,

And immediate possession given.

THE pleasantly situated DWELLING-HOUSE and Lot of Land, No. 212, Thames-Street.—The Lot is about 74 feet front, and extends back 420 feet.—For further particulars and terms, (which are liberal) apply to HENRY BULL.

☞ The above HOUSE, if not sold by the 1st of March next, will then be to Let.
Newport, Jan. 27, 1809.

NOTICE.

COUNTRY Produce will be taken in Payment for Boots, Shoes, and Groceries, at the Store of C. COGGESHALL, No. 144 Thames street.—Who has for Sale a Quantity of SHRUB.
Newport, Jan. 20, 1809.